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The RUBBER AGE

The Only Twice-a-Month Rubber Publication

Read "The Father of Amazonas" - Page 60

The RUBBER AGE

225 Fourth Avenue, New York

VOL. XIX APRIL 25, 1926 No. 2

FIRESTONE READY TO GROW RUBBER IN PHILIPPINES WHEN LAWS ARE CHANGED

In Interview With Representative of THE RUBBER AGE, he Admits That Islands Would Have Been His Choice, Had It Not Been For Existing Land Laws

Under circumstances which would seemingly aid rather than deter the ultimate independence of the Islands, Harvey S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., is prepared to throw the resources of his corporation behind a rubber plantation project there. In an exclusive interview with a representative of THE RUBBER AGE, Firestone indicated that he would be willing to raise crude rubber in the Philippines provided land-ownership laws are changed to permit larger holdings than the 2500-acre limit now set.

Firestone made it clear that before he would go into a project in the Philippines he would insist that "an agreement assuring investors of the safety of their capital for a reasonable period be reached.

"That does not mean necessarily that the Philippines must remain a possession of the United States, or even that an American protectorate must be maintained. It does mean, however, that American capital will not be invested in the islands unless it be assured of a long period during which it will be unhampered by inimical laws."

Mr. Firestone pointed out that investment of money in a crude rubber plantation would be and is vastly different from putting money into some manufacturing venture, or even on investment in mines.

"You put your money into a rubber plantation, and it is many years before it can be realized upon. I would be inclined to favor the Philippines as a site for extensive rubber developments provided a 99-year agreement could be reached," Mr. Firestone said. "The Philippines, for some reason, appeal to me because they are now under the American flag. All other things being equal the Philippines would have been my choice over Liberia. Notwithstanding my present extensive Liberian interests, I would go into the Philippines gladly, were it possible."

The appointment of Carmi Thompson of Cleveland by President Coolidge to make an extended survey of the Philippines was viewed favorably by Firestone. "I am pleased at the turn affairs have taken nationally," he said, "and am much

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SAYS RUBBER IS 23 P. C. UNDER PRE-WAR PRICES

While discussing the question of stabilizing prices of all commodities, as contemplated under the terms of the Strong-Kansas bill, which the House Committee on Banking and Currency is studying, George W. Norris, governor of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, recently told the Committee that the index price of rubber is 23 per cent below pre-war levels.

"In the early part of 1920 rubber declined steadily, reaching, in 1922, 13¾c per pound at the New York market," he explained. "The 1920 average for plantation smoked sheets was 36c per pound; in 1921, 16.3c. From that there was a rise to $1.05. It is now 53c, but the pre-war level was 69c.

"That decline has taken place in face of the almost incredible increase in consumption of rubber."

10 NEW MEMBERS JOIN N. Y. RUBBER EXCHANGE

A group of importers and dealers, some of whom were said to have opposed organization of the Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc., on the grounds that this action would be premature, became members of the exchange April 13. They included Poel & Kelly, Inc.; Meyer & Brown, Inc.; Littlejohn & Co., Inc.; Schmoll, Stiles & Reid, Inc.; Isaac Winkler & Brother Co.; J. T. Johnstone; Haldane, Bierries & Co., Inc.; Bair Rubber Trading Co.; and H. A. Astlett & Co. Earlier in the day the seat of Edward A. Pierce was sold to Paul Elbogen & Co. for $4,000.

Acquired by J. C. Cuppia

The seats assigned to the group of nine were acquired by J. Chester Cuppia of J. C. Cuppia & Co., member of the New York Cotton Exchange and a governor of the Rubber Exchange. Mr. Cuppia paid $4,700 for one of the seats and $4,500 for most of the others.

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FIRESTONE MAY PLANT CRUDE IN PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 43)

interested in the developments of Thompson's trip.

A recent statement by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., at Manilla, that his father's company virtually had abandoned plans for growing rubber in the Philippines, was regarded by some rubber men as a sort of ultimatum to the government there. The younger Firestone pointed out that strict land laws of the Philippines prevent the acquiring of sufficient acreage to make rubber development there profitable. He pointed to his father's Liberian projects, where Mr. Firestone has purchased more than 1,000,000 acres of land, as an ideal place to grow rubber.

But it is reported on good authority in Akron that Mr. Firestone is now ready to admit his Liberian dream a failure, and abandon the project there. Mr. Firestone Jr. has left for Singapore to superintend enlargement of the Firestone plant there. More modern machinery has been shipped, and with its installation, capacity of the plant probably will be doubled. He was accompanied by C. A. Myers, vice-president of the company, and three engineering experts, W. T. Runals, Robert A. Timlin and M. A. Cheek.

[An outline of the plan of Harvey Firestone, Jr., for changes in the Philippine laws will be found on Page 45 of this issue—THE EDITOR.]

Not

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43 YEARS SERVING THE INDUSTRY SOLELY AS RECLAIMERS

E. G. WILMER ELECTED DODGE BROS. PRESIDENT

Edward G. Wilmer, recently re-elected chairman of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, and former chairman of Dodge Bros. Co., was elected president of the Dodge company at a meeting of directors April 14.

Mr. Wilmer stated that he will take up his residence at Detroit in order to assume active charge of Dodge Bros.' affairs. He also announced that he would immediately tender his resignation as chairman of the board of Goodyear, which post he has held since April, 1923.

Mr. Wilmer's first business association was in 1911 with the Schlesinger interests in Milwaukee where he served as the head of the legal department of the Milwaukee Coal & Gas Co. Later he became vice president of the Newport Mining Co. and subsequently vice president of the Steel & Tube Co. of America when that company was organized in 1918 through a merger of three companies, among them the Newport Mining Co.

According to his associates, Mr. Wilmer's most notable achievement was the part he played in reorganizing the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. in 1921, when he joined it as president. Under his management the Goodyear company recovered its position as the largest producer of tires in the world, and even went beyond its previous records. He served as president until 1924 when he became chairman of the board.

Mr. Wilmer engineered the purchase of Dodge Bros. for Dillon Read & Co., and it is understood that the presidency of Dodge Bros. is given him as a result of this accomplishment. He is a graduate of George Washington University.

Exchange Seat Brings $5,000

Three seats on the Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc. changed hands April 16 at prices ranging from $4,500 to $5,000, which compare with a previous sale price of $4,500. The seat of W. S. Dowell was sold to T. K. Evans and that of J. J. Carlee to Clarence R. Heaume for $4,500 each. F. R. Henderson, president of the Exchange, paid $5,000 for the seat of H. Hollesen, which was purchased for the General Rubber Company.

Tuscan Business Good

The first three months of 1926 have been the best in the history of the Tuscan Tire & Rubber Co., Carrollton, Ohio, according to Homer Richards, factory superintendent. It was recently necessary to put on night shifts in both the druggist sundries and automobile tire departments to care for orders which have been arriving in increasing quantities.

India Leases Floor

The India Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, recently leased for its New York headquarters the second floor of the Alpha Electric Co. building at the northeast corner of Eleventh Ave. and 34th St., New York City, for a term of years.

PHILIPPINE CONGRESS MAY EXAMINE PLAN OF HARVEY FIRESTONE, JR.

Confidently Expected That Plan, Which Provides for Long Term Leases of Lands Suitable for Rubber Growing, Will Be Submitted to Legislature This July

Recent cable advices from Manila told that Harvey Firestone, Jr., son of H. S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, had drafted a plan for the encouragement of rubber growing in the Philippine Islands. It is confidently expected that this plan will be submitted to the Philippine Congress when it meets in July. The plan provides for the leasing of lands suitable for rubber cultivation for 75 years, at the end of which period the lands, together with improvements would revert to the Government without compensation.

It is also provided in Mr. Firestone's plan that the amount to be leased to any individual or corporation would be limited to 500,000 acres. Another provision is that the lessee must agree to plant at least 25 per cent of the land with rubber within 15 years.

The plan is the outgrowth of a survey of Philippine tracts made by Harvey Firestone, Jr., at the joint request of General Woods and Senate President Manual Quezon. Mr. Firestone became so interested in Philippine rubber possibilities that he delayed his departure from the Islands three times to permit more thorough study of the situation.

Held Many Conferences

Not only did he study the physical conditions, but held conferences with various local bodies and individuals. As a result of these, he recently reported that there is a genuine interest among business leaders and others to have large scale rubber planting started as soon as possible. Among the bodies with whom he conferred was the Philippine Agricultural Congress.

As reported in the March 25 issue of THE RUBBER AGE, Mr. Firestone is in harmony with others who have studied the situation, inasmuch as he believes that one of the first steps which must be taken, is a change in the laws limiting the amount of property that may be held by an individual. Such a change is essential, he believes, as the cost of transportation and other conveniences must be spread out to reduce the expenses per acre.

Mr. Firestone further believes that once rubber cultivation has been established by large interests, the natives who have been given training on these plantations, will be able to establish smaller enterprises of their own. In such an event, these operations would eventually assume large proportions, with financial backing being offered to the natives by their former employers.

Harvey Firestone, Jr., has not been working in the Philippines particularly for either the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. or Firestone Plantations, Ltd., but has been seeking to lay a foundation upon which American capital may build, whether such capital is invested by the Firestone interests or not.

HOOVER DENIES REPORT OF THOMPSON'S MISSION

Secretary of Commerce Hoover recently issued an emphatic denial that Col. Carmi Thompson is being sent to the Philippine Islands to make an investigation into the possibilities of rubber growing there. "Col. Thompson's visit is not in the interest of rubber production, nor for industrial surveys in general," Secretary Hoover said.

The statement issued at the White House in connection with Col. Thompson's appointment stated that he would survey the natural resources of the islands with a view to their future development. At this writing, the Colonel had not started on his mission.

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ETHICS OF RESTRICTION DISCUSSED IN LONDON

(Special to THE RUBBER AGE)

H. Eric Miller, chairman of Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., and ex-chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, was the guest of honor at a recent luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

F. E. Powell, president of the Chamber, said it was difficult for an Englishman, even if he knew America, to realize the fact when told that the Stevenson plan was simply an arrangement whereby the British were enabled to get a rake-off from the enhanced prices of rubber to help pay the American war debt. Similarly, Mr. Powell said, it is difficult for Americans to realize that tariff bills simply invite retaliation from other directions. If the matter is left he believes there will be insurmountable difficulties between the two countries, but fortunately the bonds that unite them are deeper and wider than mere trade relations.

Traces Growth of Industry

Mr. Miller dwelt on the importance of the rubber industry to America and to the British Empire, and said that the spirit of Mr. Powell's remarks was what one would expect to prevail. He declared there had been misrepresentation with regard to the intentions of the Government, but said that what had been done was not for the protection of British interests but for the world at large and for the consumers of rubber goods. Mr. Miller traced the growth of the industry and said he believed 500,000,000 trees were now being grown on plantations in the East. He referred to the rises and falls in rubber and the tremendous risks taken at one time by residents in Malaya.

Speaking of rubber roadways, Mr. Miller said they would never become a practicable proposition, as there would not be enough rubber to go 'round. He expressed the opinion that if the speculators could be eliminated or subdued there would be some prospect of keeping the industry on a more level keel. The general position of the industry has changed as a result of what happened in 1924. Undoubtedly world requirements of rubber are on the increase, but it is doubtful what rate of increase is going to accrue each year. The average for several years past was about 15 per cent.

"As a result of the slump," Mr. Miller continued, "planters have had five years during which there has been no planting of rubber at all. It is on that account that the world is faced with difficulties in adjusting supplies. No one in Britain, I feel, has the slightest wish to quarrel with Mr. Hoover, for his object in arousing America to the importance of the industry is right. It is an extraordinary thing that after about 25 years of history American capital is interested to the tune of 2½ per cent in the sources of supply. It shows what confidence there must have been all the time between the two countries."

Boyhood Days of the Industry's Leaders

BY KESSLER *Courtesy Automotive Daily News*

Hood Denies Stock Rumor

An official of the Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass., recently denied that the company is contemplating any new financing, as had been rumored. Directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.88 on the new 7½ per cent preference stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred. Both dividends are payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

Scrap Hearings Held

The Consolidated Classification Committee recently held two hearings on the advisability of changing the requirements in the bundling of scrap rubber in New York and Chicago. The New York hearing was held at 143 Liberty St., New York, on April 13, and the Western Territory hearing at Chicago in Union Station, April 20. A Southern Territory hearing is slated for April 28, in Room 1015, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

GODFREY L. CABOT TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

According to a statement recently issued by Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston and Akron, stocks in the hands of manufacturers declined about ten million pounds in the last three months of 1925, and from present indications it appears that there will be a further decline in the first quarter of 1926. This information, released following the recent increases in price, has led some buyers to fear an impending shortage.

It will be gratifying to rubber manufacturers to learn, therefore, that the Cabot company, which has been in the carbon black business since 1882, is now taking steps to increase its production. Following its announcement that it was building two new factories in Texas and making additions in Montana, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., now announces that it is doubling the capacity of one of its plants in West Virginia and also increasing by about 50 per cent the capacity of another of its plants in the same state.

With Cabot, claimed to be the largest manufacturer of carbon black in the world selling its own product direct to the industry, taking such steps to prevent a further price increase, it is said that the rubber industry need have no fear a shortage of supply.

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MARCH IMPORTS OF CRUDE RUBBER GAINED 8,610 TONS OVER FEBRUARY

Rubber Association Reports Total Imports of 42,677 Tons, of which 40,177 Tons were Plantations, against 34,067-ton February Total—List of Ships added to Bulletin

Importations of crude rubber into the United States during March totaled 42,677 tons, against 34,067 tons in February, a gain of 8,610 tons, according to figures just issued by the Rubber Association of America. March importations also showed a substantial increase over those of March, 1925, during which 33,914 tons were imported. Plantations aggregated 40,177 tons, against 31,832 in February and 31,067 in March, 1925. Paras, however, registered a decline, as only 1,426 tons were received last month, compared to 1,548 in February and 1,906 in March, 1925.

Of the 40,177 tons of plantations, received, 20,172 were shipped from Singapore; 5,631 from Colombo; 3,194 from Penang; 3,178 from Belawan-Deli; 1,924 from London; 1,842 from Batavia; 1,494 from Port Swettenham; 1,225 from Sourabaya; and lesser quantities from nine other ports.

Importations of Africans totaled 334 tons, compared to 227 in February and 287 in March, 1925. Guayule shipments from Mexico were 482 tons, against 204 in February and 346 in March, 1925. Shipments of centrals from Mexico and Central America were 256 tons, compared to 250 in February and 305 in March, 1925. March importations also included two tons of Manicoba and Matto Grosso; 324 tons of waste; 30 tons of balata; and 1,264 tons of miscellaneous gums.

Total importations of crude rubber for the three months ended March 31, 1926, were given as 115,441 tons, against 87,330 tons for the same period last year.

New York received 37,806 tons of plantations; and Boston, 1,770 tons. Of the 601 tons of plantations received at Pacific ports, 531 came in at Los Angeles and 70 at Seattle.

The Rubber Association for the first time sent with its report of crude rubber arrivals a list of the ships carrying the rubber cargoes included; the dates of arrival at United States ports; and the port of origin. The list was furnished, it was stated, because occasionally ships arriving in New York harbor the last or next to the last day in the month are not officially entered until the first day of the following month. In such an event their rubber cargoes are not included in the report for the month just closed, but are contained in that of the following month instead. Inasmuch as other sources of information on crude rubber arrivals have sometimes shown such cargoes in their reports, this has resulted in misunderstanding and apparent discrepancies.

The March report included three ships —the *Steel Scientist*, the *City of Benares* and the *President Hayes*, which other agencies reporting crude rubber arrivals included in their February lists. Hereafter, it was stated, a list of the ships will accompany each Rubber Association report of arrivals in order that there may be no question as to how comprehensive it is.

HAMMESFAHR OPENS HIS OWN BROKERAGE OFFICE

W. S. Hammesfahr, recently of the crude rubber brokerage firm of Henderson, Helm & Hammesfahr, Inc., which, following his resignation, was changed to Henderson, Helm & Co., has gone into business under his own name, with offices at 68 Broad St., New York. Mr. Hammesfahr, who is a member of the Rubber Exchange of New York, will operate on that exchange.

Previous to the formation of Henderson, Helm & Hammesfahr last February, Mr. Hammesfahr was associated with the Crude Rubber & Foreign Produce Corp., its predecessor. Previously he was in the crude rubber business under his own name and with Habich & Hammesfahr.

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SAYS FLORIDA GROWING IS NOT PRACTICAL NOW

That the tropics, peopled with those who can work the national resources at a labor cost much lower than that prevalent throughout the United States, are more practical places to grow rubber than Florida at the present time, is the contention of T. J. Brooks of the Florida Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Brooks has spent several years of research of the advisability of rubber growing in his state. In his opinion, rubber growing in Florida or any other part of the United States is an industry in which only millionaires can engage, for the trees must be imported, planted and allowed to grow for several years before the first experimental stages are reached. Trees would have to be cultivated and tapped in Florida by high-priced labor; whereas in the tropics, where the trees grow in abundance, no labor is required except for tapping and coagulation which may be done by cheaply-paid natives.

Providing pests or plant diseases do not ruin foreign plantations, Mr. Brooks said that even if the trees and the vast acreage required for Florida plantations were supplied free, labor costs would prevent that state from entering into successful competition with foreign plantation interests. He added that it is possible that the experiment of trying to raise tropical trees in the semi-tropical climate of southern Florida may be successfully displayed by the cultivation of the guayule shrub. The shrub is one that is adapted to American cultivation and could be raised with a much smaller investment than imported Hevea trees.

In the years to come, Mr. Brooks said, it may be found that certain species of rubber trees may be profitably grown in Florida, but for the present the findings of the state Department of Agriculture do not favor rubber cultivation.

Victor Making Boxes

According to H. H. Durr, president and general manager of the Victor Rubber Products Co., Springfield, Ohio, production of rubber battery boxes was recently started. Other lines are to be added soon, he said. The men identified with the Victor Rubber Products Co. purchased the Victor Rubber Co. last October and changed the name. The Victor line of tires was discontinued. Since that time the company has been manufacturing rubber automobile products, such as radiator hose and mats for Ford cars. Mr. Durr, who is also receiver for the old Victor company, stated that he hopes to close up its affairs shortly.

J. Pfeiffer Celebrates

Jacob Pfeiffer, president of the Miller Rubber Co., Akron, celebrated on April 7, his 65th birthday. Born at Wadsworth, Ohio, he entered the employment of an Akron pharmacist at the age of 16. In 1889, together with Mr. Lamparter he entered the drug business. The partners and others started the Miller Rubber Co. in 1892, and four years later Jacob Pfeiffer, visualizing the future of the rubber industry, traded his interest in the pharmacy to his partner, receiving Mr. Lampert's interest in the Miller Rubber Co. in return.

The company was incorporated in 1906 and Mr. Pfeiffer became its first president, a position he has held ever since. A few years later his brother, William, joined the company.

INFORMATION EXCHANGE

The inquiries listed below have already been answered but additional information from our readers will be welcome. Mention the reference number in correspondence. Address:

Information Exchange

THE RUBBER AGE, 225 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

Mechanical Molds

(Reference No. 182) Please supply me with the names and addresses of manufacturers who are in a position to manufacture a mold for a certain rubber article.

* * *

Manufacturer Wanted

(Reference No. 183) I am sending you blue prints of a certain rubber device I wish to have manufactured. If you can furnish me with the name and address of a reliable rubber manufacturer who could handle this sundry for me, I would be very grateful.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME WAS $939,646

The annual financial report of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd., Montreal, for the year ended December 31, 1925, shows total net sales $16,791,383, against $13,749,497 the previous year. Despite this increase of more than $3,000,000 in net sales, net income fell off approximately $400,000. After deducting the cost of goods sold, general expenses and provisions for bad debts, taxes, depreciation and contingencies, aggregating $15,851,737, net income amounted to $939,656. This compares with a net income of $1,342,447 in 1924.

Seeks American Members

The Institution of the Rubber Industry, 10 Charing Cross Road, London, W. C. 2, recently elected a number of American rubber manufacturers and chemical firms as ordinary members and seeks to enroll others. Ordinary members are entitled to receive regular copies of the *Transactions* which contain papers read before the various sections of the I. R. I. and are not published elsewhere. The price of the *Transactions* to non-members is 27 shillings, but by joining as an ordinary member an individual or company may receive the magazine for 21 shillings, the membership fee.

HENDERSON ATTRIBUTES DECLINE TO STATISTICS

The gradual but persistent decline in crude rubber prices during the week ended April 10, totaling more than six cents a pound, was attributed chiefly to the statistical position by F. R. Henderson, president of the Rubber Exchange of New York and of Henderson, Helm & Co.

"Shipments during March from British Malaya were 35,034 tons, including imports into Singapore from the Dutch East Indies of 14,800 tons," Mr. Henderson said. "This is an increase of about 5,000 tons over February. The native rubber would have been more evenly distributed in the February and March shipments, except that considerable quantities were held back due to Chinese holidays in February.

"With the publication of the Rubber Association figures, showing March arrivals and consumption, respectively, 42,677 tons and 32,935 tons, and totaling the figures for January and February, we arrive at the following position, as of the end of the first quarter:

Imports	115,441
Consumption	96,264
Stocks on hand	61,822
Stocks Afloat	43,567
Consumption Reclaimed	34,745

"The item "Stocks Afloat" is about a normal one. A comparison with last year is interesting:

	1925	1926
Imports, January/March	87,330	115,441
Consumption	95,025	96,264
Stocks, end of March	52,490	61,822
Afloat, end of March	40,570	43,567
Consumption Reclaimed	21,789	34,745

"The increase in rubber consumption is only 1%, while the increase in reclaimed consumption is over 60%.

"London stocks for the week ended April 10, increased 1,661 tons, bringing the total to 15,411."

Del Rubber Corp. Formed

The Del Rubber Corp., 49 West 64th St., New York, was recently chartered at Albany with an authorized capital of $50,000. The firm will deal in rubber goods. Officers of the new company are Del Nobert, president; David Burke, vice president; and G. G. Chase, secretary and treasurer.

Kelly to Redeem Notes

It was recently announced that redemption of $500,000 principal amount of Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. ten-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold notes will be made May 15, next, at 110 and accrued interest. The notes were issued under a trust agreement dated May 15, 1921. They are redeemable at the office of the Central Union Trust Co. of New York, trustee.

A. F. Alexander Promoted

A. F. Alexander, who was formerly in charge of Chicago sales for the Seiberling Rubber Co., Barberton, Ohio, has been named sales manager, succeeding R. S. Koehler, Jr. At this writing production at the Seiberling factory was more than 900 tires a day.

UNFAVORABLE FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE PARTLY ATTRIBUTED TO CRUDE IMPORTS

Record Increase in March Imports of Crude Rubber, Which Preliminary Figures Value at Over $70,000,000, is Partly Responsible for Unfavorable Balance

The increase in crude rubber imports during March is said by Washington officials to be partly responsible for the greater unfavorable balance of foreign trade than the $36,000,000 adverse balance recorded during February. The other factor is the lower exports of raw cotton. Rubber imports for March, according to reliable estimates, indicate a total in excess of 95,000,000 pounds, the largest figure recorded for any one month.

[Taking the report of the Rubber Association of America, which is published on another page in this issue of THE RUBBER AGE, as a basis of calculation, March crude rubber arrivals are estimated at 42,677 long tons or 93,889,400 pounds.]

Preliminary figures obtained in Washington by press representatives place total March imports of rubber at over $70,000,000, as compared with about $58,700,000 for February. The average price for the month was placed at about 75 cents, a decline of five cents from the average price paid on February deliveries, when the peak of the high prices demanded during December on forward rubber was felt.

Rubber Not Entirely Responsible

The entire blame for the unfavorable foreign trade balance shown for March is not borne entirely by crude rubber. Cotton exports declined about $6,000,000 in total value from a total value of $60,400,000 in February. The situation in the wheat export trade, is also regarded as being responsible in large measure for the falling off in exports this year, although it had little effect on the March balance, as it continued with slight change.

Government officials who studied the March figures were not alarmed, especially in view of the fact that the total value of rubber imports for April and near future months is expected to fall off. The fact that March crude rubber imports, from the standpoint of volume, are so much greater than in recent months, it was said, indicates simply a continued steady demand for manufactured rubber products and may be said to be reflecting a general state of prosperity.

Edward Weber

Edward Weber, aged 41, a member of the firm of McNamara & Weber, Inc., 136 Liberty St., New York, crude rubber brokers, died April 7 of heart disease.

Mr. Weber was one of the founders of the Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc., and was its first secretary. He was the son of the senior partner of the firm of Weber & Schaer, Hamburg, Germany, produce dealers, which firm was considered one of the largest German rubber dealers before the war.

Funeral services were held April 9 from Campbell's Funeral Chapel, New York.

CANADIAN GOODYEAR CO. SHOWS FIVE-MONTH GAIN

C. H. Carlisle, vice president and general manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Toronto, Ont., in a special letter to stockholders recently drew attention to the substantial increase in business the company had experienced.

During the first five months of the current fiscal year, dollar value of sales was 95 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. If this progress is maintained throughout the balance of the fiscal year, the record for 1920, when net earnings aggregated $2,500,000, will be surpassed or narrowly approached. Both plants of Goodyear of Canada are running night and day and it is expected that this condition will continue for some time to come.

THE NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL COMPANY
NEW YORK

Materials
for the
Rubber Goods
Manufacturer

MONEX
A safer milling and handling ultra-accelerator for general use.

TRIMENE BASE
Universal accelerator: excellent for tire treads—sheetings—clothing—footwear.

CRYLENE
Accelerator for hard rubber.

VGB
Antioxidant.

MINERAL FLOUR
CLAY
Florida clay: unsurpassed as a cheap reinforcing material for tire treads and other products where high abrasion resistance is required.

HEPTENE
Accelerator for tire carcass stocks — tubes — thread — bands — wire insulation — tubing.

TRIMENE
Accelerator for footwear and light colored mechanicals.

LITHEX
Co-accelerator for lead in mold and steam cured goods.

LA-BELTS
Multi-colored all-rubber labelts for tires—belts—hose—footwear, etc.

SEMINOLE
CLAY
Georgia clay: very finely pulverized and of good color. Economical and safe for use in footwear, sundries and mechanical goods.

THE NAUGATUCK CHEMICAL CO.
1790 Broadway
New York City

PRELIMINARY FIGURES OF DEALERS' STOCKS ISSUED

Marking a continuation of its program of compiling information about the domestic distribution of important commodities, the Department of Commerce is now making its fourth semi-annual survey of the stocks of automobile tires and inner tubes held by dealers in the United States. The following totals as of April 1, 1926, compiled by the Rubber Division, are preliminary and subject to revision. The average number of tires and tubes per dealer may be compared with the final official compilation as of April 1, 1925, shown below. The final figure of 62.2 casings per dealer reported last year was an increase over the figure of 60.6 casings per dealer reported in the preliminary report, late returns raising the preliminary average by 1.6 casings per dealer.

DEALERS' STOCKS OF TIRES

	APRIL 1, 1926			APRIL 1, 1925		
	NUMBER	DEALERS REPORTING	AVERAGE PER DEALER	NUMBER	DEALERS REPORTING	AVERAGE PER DEALER
Total (including balloons)	1,680,318	26,675	63.0	2,026,356	32,592	62.2
Balloons (Alone)	326,147	15,117	21.6	144,433	9,745	14.8
Tubes	3,145,220	26,639	118.1	3,317,104	32,477	102.1
Solids and cushions	35,281	1,464	24.1	47,958	2,381	20.1

The following analysis of the 26,675 reports thus far received in the present survey from dealers having stocks of automobile casings shows that about the same percentages of large and small dealers reported as in the the survey of April 1, 1925:

DEALERS CLASSIFIED BY VOLUME OF STOCK

	PER CENT OF TOTAL DEALERS REPORTING	
	APRIL 1, 1926	APRIL 1, 1925
Less than 10 casings	20.57	17.62
From 10 to 25 casings	28.26	28.48
From 26 to 50 casings	21.98	23.33
From 51 to 100 casings	16.47	17.46
From 101 to 200 casings	7.78	8.60
From 201 to 300 casings	2.26	2.11
From 301 to 400 casings	.90	.88
From 401 to 1,000 casings	1.27	1.10
Above 1,000 casings	.51	.42
	100.00	100.00

Completed questionnaires are still being received, and a final and detailed summary will shortly be issued by the Rubber Division, tabulating the returns by states. In past surveys, the average number of tires per dealer has not been changed materially by the relatively few returns received after the Rubber Division had released its preliminary report.

FANCY RUBBER APRONS NOW IN VOGUE

Decorative art is invading even the field of rubber aprons. Combinations of two tones compose an interesting group which is said to be selling well. Individuality is attained through the odd shapes and the manner in which the colors are blended. Realistic-appearing floral sprays developed in the two tones are usually spread on the lower section of these new aprons.

Rubberized gingham and cretonne are also used in the manufacture of gay little aprons with bib effects. Both these materials, with rubberized gingham used as a panel, distinguishes one effective model shown recently by the J. J. Beyerle Mfg. Co., 312 Fifth Ave., New York.

"Seiberneers" Club Formed

"Seiberneers" is the name of a new social club recently organized by employees of the Seiberling Rubber Co., Barberton, Ohio. O. S. Hart, cashier, submitted the winning name which was chosen out of 40 others. A cash prize of $50 was awarded Mr. Hart by the Engineers' Club which was instrumental in the organization of Seiberneers. The club has 250 active members thus far. It plans to build a clubhouse to be owned in part by the Seiberneers and in part by the Engineer's Club. Officers of the new club are James F. Swearingen, president; Frank Baughman, vice president; Daniel R. Buzzard, secretary; and George Baker, treasurer.

Joins Centraal Station

Dr. G. M. Kraay, who recently received his degree of doctor of chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, has accepted a position at the Centraal Rubber Station at Buitenzog, Dutch East Indies.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR SCORES RECORD SUCCESS

(*Special to* THE RUBBER AGE)

The annual British Industries Fair was again held this year in its two sections—one in London and one in Birmingham—after having been cancelled last year so as not to detract from the success of the British Empire Exposition at Wembley.

It was the eleventh of the series and the London section, which was staged at the White City, the scene of the Franco-British Exposition of 1908, contained a number of interesting rubber displays. From the standpoint of actual orders placed this year's Fair has been more successful than any of its predecessors, over $25,000,000 having been expended by buyers. A manufacture of rubber toy balloons obtained an order for 10,000 gross, or 1,440,000 balloons, valued at $40,000, from an American buyer.

The Imperial Institute, London, included in its scientific exhibit at the White City some very interesting pictures of its rubber experimental laboratory.

Rubber hosiery was an attractive novelty exhibited by R. Surridge & Son, Camberwell, London, manufacturers of horse shoe pads and other specialties. These are similar in shape to ladies' gaiters or spats and are put on and fastened in the same manner. They are of ample length (15 inches) to protect from mud splashes and stains all the stocking that shows beneath a skirt of average length—an important consideration during the present vogue for hose of light and delicate shades. They are made entirely of rubber, both black and transparent, for dark and light-colored hose respectively.

Triangle Tire Chartered

The Triangle Tire Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., was recently chartered at Albany with an authorized capital of 100 shares of preferred stock of $100 par value and 100 shares of common stock of no par value. Incorporators of the new company, which will manufacture tires, are William H. Taylor, I. C. Taylor, both of 87 Delham Ave. and Edward Y. Gemmill, 75 Delham Ave., Buffalo. Betsford, Mitchell & Albro, 925 Fidelity Bldg., Buffalo, are attorneys for the corporation.

Heavy Calcined Carbonate

MAGNESIA

Light and Extra Light

Stocks Carried in Akron by

THE C. P. HALL COMPANY

118 Central Savings & Trust Bldg., *Akron, Ohio*

Sales Agent For

GENERAL MAGNESITE AND MAGNESIA COMPANY

2960 East Venango St., Philadelphia.

RUBBER FACTORY OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONFIDENCE IN BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT

Most of the Tire Plants in the Akron District are Back on Full-Time Production Schedules to Fill Orders Already Placed or Expected in Few Weeks

The rubber industry has entered the second quarter of 1926 in an optimistic mood as the result of substantial gains shown in nearly all lines. The outlook is considered all the more glowing in view of the curtailment the last two months of the year when the automobile tire output was approximately 20 per cent below that of a year before. At the present time, most of the Akron factories are working three shifts on a full-time basis. The total daily production at this writing is estimated at approximately 125,000 tires, as compared with 100,000 in the early days of March.

During February and March, the major tire companies operated on a five-day-week schedule in many departments, and the small concerns reduced operations to three or four days a week. But with the coming of spring, demand and production has been accelerated simultaneously, with the result that steady operation is anticipated for some time to come.

Miller, Goodrich, Goodyear and Firestone again are on a six-day basis, and full-time schedules are in effect at the General Tire & Rubber Co., which last month worked four days a week. India, Seiberling, Mohawk, Mason and numerous other smaller companies are said to be increasing their output from 15 to 25 per cent.

All in all, rubber officials are optimistic over the prospects for spring and summer trade, despite the fact that business in the first three months of the year was below expectations. A large volume of orders is being received by local manufacturers, with the result that reserve stocks are being depleted rapidly.

It was recently rumored that a tire price decrease might be expected soon, but it seems unlikely. Tire manufacturers have learned that such price decreases do not always stimulate retail sales, but on the contrary lead the motoring public to hold off buying in anticipation of further changes. For this reason, talk of another decrease is not taken seriously.

AIR PRESSURE LOSSES IN BALLOONS COMPARED

Observation of thousands of tires by engineers of the Miller Rubber Co., Akron, recently prompted them to send out a statement to the press in order to correct the impressions of some users of balloon tires that tires of this type lose air more rapidly than those of the high pressure type.

The pressure decrease is about the same in balloons as in high pressure tires, it is pointed out. However, the same proportionate decrease is much more noticeable than in the older type, because of a more rapid proportionate difficulty in steering. It is easy to understand why pressure decreases are more noticeable in balloons when it is considered that the average low pressure tire is operated at from 24 to 32 pounds air pressure, and high pressure cord tires are inflated at pressures which range from 45 pounds up, or practically double these figures.

If a high pressure tire operating with 70 pounds of air pressure should lose seven pounds pressure the loss would equal 10 per cent of the total. However, if a balloon tire operating at 28 pounds air pressure should lose seven pounds pressure it would mean that 25 per cent of the total had been lost, which explains the fallacy of believing that balloon tires lose their pressure quicker than high pressure tires.

BOTANIST TO SEEK HARDY RUBBER TREE IN ECUADOR

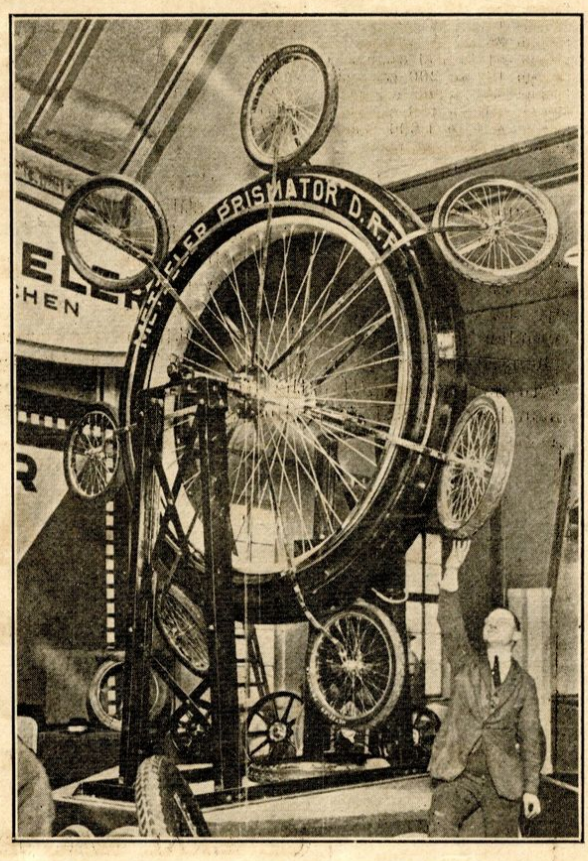
Plans just announced by the Department of Agriculture provide for an expedition into Ecuador in charge of O. F. Cook, senior botanist heading the Office of Cotton, Rubber and Other Tropical Plants, Bureau of Plant Industry. Mr. Cook will search for hardy species of rubber trees which are reported to grow near the headwaters of the Amazon. He is now on an inspection trip to the rubber experimental stations in Florida, Haiti and the Canal Zone. From the Canal Zone, he plans to go to Ecuador.

Beds of hevea rubber seeds were recently planted by the Department of Agriculture at the experimental station near Port au Prince, Haiti, as well as at the Fort Sherman Military Reservation in the Canal Zone. It is expected that seedlings can be transplanted in small numbers from these stations to many localities in order to determine the practicability of commercial plantings of rubber or of utilizing waste lands for reserve plantings, from which emergency supplies can be drawn.

Mold Compound Registered

The Damascus Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, recently registered the trade-mark "Fluxite" in the U. S. Patent Office under Ser. No. 217,136. The trade-mark which is the name of an oil compound to be used in rubber mixes to free the rubber from molds, has been used since last June.

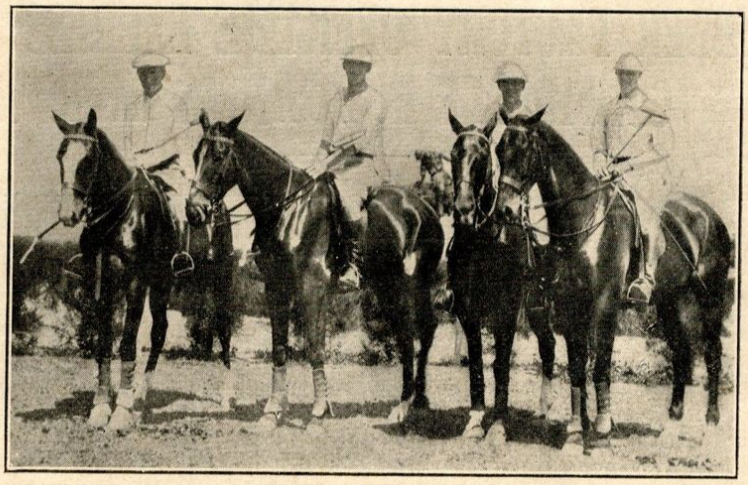
A Novel Display of Tires



This giant tire was used as the hub of a novel display of tires at the German auto show held this winter in Berlin. The large tire may be turned to examine any of the tires attached to it.

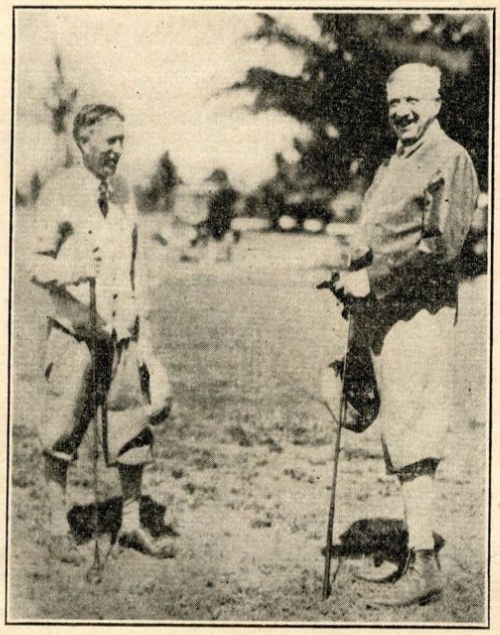
RUBBER
NEWS IN VIEWS

Interesting Happenings in the World of Rubber



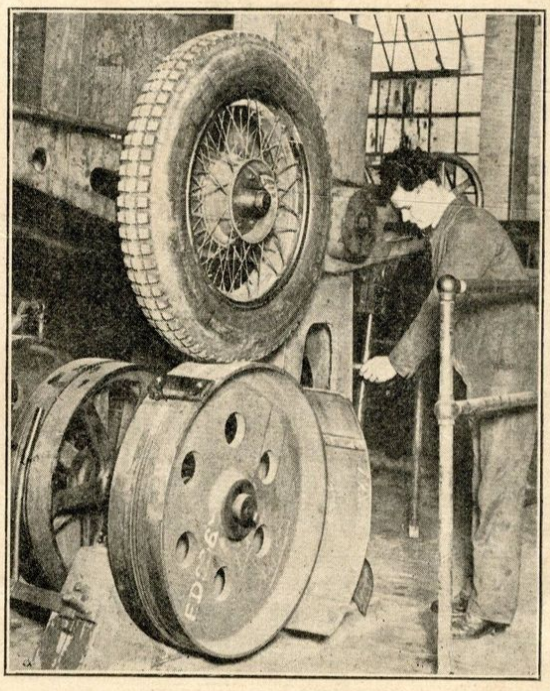
ABOVE
This photograph might be called "The Four Horsemen of the Firestone Family". Harvey S. Firestone and three of his sons playing polo at Miami Beach, Fla.

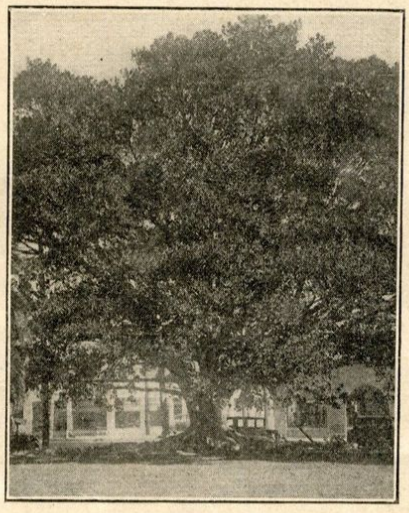
LEFT
Miss Alvera Woods of New York recently stepped into a giant rubber boot manufactured by the U. S. Rubber Co. She is holding a tiny boot for comparison.



LEFT
Charles Schwab (right) steel magnate of Bethlehem, Pa. and New York, photographed with Harvey S. Firestone after they had played several rounds of golf at Miami Beach, Fla.

BELOW
Testing a tire at the Dunlop Rubber Co. factory at Fort Dunlop, England, by means of a machine which reproduces bad road effects.





RIGHT
A sign posted on this rubber tree states that it was planted in 1872 at Carpenteria, near Santa Barbara. It is 70 feet high, and as may be seen from the photograph, the foliage is so dense that it is almost impenetrable. The tree stands in the garden of Thomas W. Ward, aged 91.

COOPER CORP. ADDITION IS NEARLY COMPLETED

An addition to the factory of the Cooper Corporation at Findlay, Ohio, is rapidly nearing completion, according to J. F. Schaefer, vice president and factory manager. The addition, which will be used to house a battery of watch case vulcanizing units, will raise the daily capacity of the plant to between 1,500 and 1,600 tires a day.

During the past few months a large machine has been installed in the Cooper factory for the purpose of testing 6, 7 and 8 inch truck and bus tires. In addition to this machine, two tire testing automobiles are run day and night.

Mr. Schaefer is very optimistic regarding the outlook for the current year and said that he expected 1926 to be the biggest year the Cooper Corporation has ever enjoyed. He expressed confidence that the factory will be running at full capacity within the next month.

Williams Now Bank Director

Fred O. Williams, president of the Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn., was recently elected a director of the Mechanics Bank in New Haven.

Hold Sales Convention

The Columbia Tire Corp., Portland, Ore., recently ended one of the largest sales conventions in its history. Sessions were held for two days, at which sales methods, marketability, quality, dealer helps and advertising were among the subjects discussed. According to R. A. Wurzberg, president of the Columbia corporation, the advance in the price of rubber will make for a sound, healthy condition in the rubber market, and there will be no further reduction in the price of tires in the near future.

MAY ERECT A TABLET FOR STADELMAN

The Goodyear Industrial Assembly at its regular monthly meeting on April 12 in Akron approved a memorial tablet to honor George M. Stadelman, late president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. A committee was appointed to form plans and will make a report at the next meeting.

Canton Factories Busy

Most of the larger rubber factories in the Canton, Ohio, district increased production schedules on April 1. Present indications are that steady operation at current schedules will continue through the first half of the year. Officials of many smaller plants in the Canton district report that retail sales have been stimulated fully 40 per cent by better weather conditions in various sections of the country.

To care for increased production schedules, many of the factories have placed additional hands on the payrolls since the first of the month.

UNITED STATES RUBBER SHOWS GAIN IN QUARTER

Directors of the United States Rubber Co. at a recent meeting are said to have given an indication of business for the quarter ended March 31, although the company issues no official statement of quarterly earnings.

Business is said to have shown encouraging gains over the same period last year; sales for the quarter indicated an increase of nearly 15 per cent over 1925. Net income after all charges and taxes for the first quarter of 1926 are said to have exceeded $2,000,000 and to be equal to upwards of $1.00 a share on the 810,000 shares of common stock after preferred dividend requirements.

These earnings do not include those of the plantation subsidiary, the General Rubber Co. The 1925 earnings of this subsidiary, aggregating approximately $7,000,000, were not transferred into the treasury of the United States Rubber Co., and thus far the directors are said to have reached no decision relative to such a transfer.

Samson Gets Tire Contract

The California State Purchasing Agent recently notified the Samson Tire & Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal., that it had been awarded the contract to supply all pneumatic tires for use on cars owned by the state. The contract involves an estimated purchase of $150,000 worth of tires for passenger cars, trucks and buses.

Aero Brand
DPG
DIPHENYLGUANIDINE
DOTG
DIORTHO-TOLYLGUANIDINE

The two most popular guanidine accelerators, made by the same process from basic raw materials which we control. Highest purity and uniform quality.

Stocks of Aero Brand DPG are carried at Warners, New Jersey; Akron, Ohio; San Francisco, and Azusa, California; Chicago, Illinois; Montreal and Toronto, Canada; and London, England.
DOTG is carried at Warners, N. J. and Akron, O.

Address all communications to New York Offices

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
511 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y.

DIAMOND
MICA

NON-METALLIC WATER GROUND

Highest Grade for Rubber Industries

Pure—finely powdered—For use in tread stocks, repairing tires, in air bags, inner tubes and various kinds of molded mechanical goods.

Desirable as it is a Toughener and Heat Resister

THE HARSHAW FULLER & GOODWIN CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

MILLS

Crabtree, N. C. Newdale, N. C.

Samples upon request

STOCKS CARRIED AT

Cleveland, O. Trenton, N. J. Chicago, Ill.

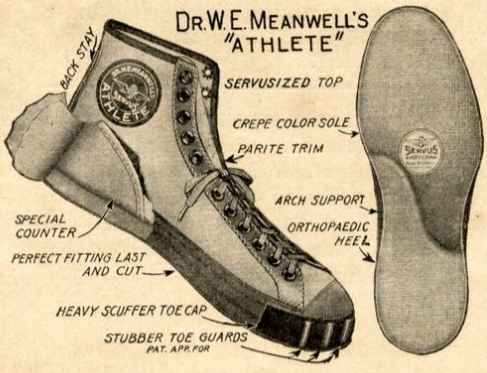
NEW "ATHLETE" SHOE ANNOUNCED BY SERVUS

The "Athlete" shoe, embodying many novel features, was recently announced by the Servus Rubber Co., Rock Island, Ill., manufacturers of rubber and canvas footwear. It was designed to retain the important features of the "Intercollegiate" basketball shoe, perfected through the co-operation of Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, Wisconsin's famous coach.

The response of the athletic public to the "Intercollegiate" shoe was indicative of the enormous demand for a shoe which embodied features that would protect the foot, support the arch and give general good wear. The potential market for the "Intercollegiate" was not as great, however, as the market would be for a shoe which would give general outdoor service to the many young persons, who during the summer wear shoes of this type. In order to supply this market with a shoe that could be used for baseball, tennis, hiking, yachting and many other sports, the Servus company designed the "Athlete" shoe to sell at a price which would be within the reach of all.

Important Features Retained

The important features of the higher-priced Meanwell shoe were retained, but features not used in the "Intercollegiate" were embodied in the top of the new shoe. The stubber toe guards, which protect the toe of the shoe, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration, are said to be a new feature in athletic footwear; a patent is now pending to cover this improvement. The orthopaedic heel and the crepe-covered sole, provide wear that officials of the Servus company believe has been hitherto unknown in this type of sport shoe. "Servusized" canvas top is said to render the shoe proof against perspiration and resulting rot.



Patent Composition Wheel

Harry N. Atwood, assignor to Rubwood, Inc., Lawrence, Mass., was recently granted the renewal of U.S. Patent Nos. 1,561,764, 1,561,765 and 1,561,766 covering a composition wheel and its method of manufacture. The wheel is made up of plies of veneer and intervening bonding plies of rubber material.

QUOTA MAY BE MET BY SURPLUS CRUDE STOCKS

(*Special to* THE RUBBER AGE)

Recent annual reports of rubber producers have in many cases shown that the actual crop harvested last year was considerably in excess of the exportable quota, with the result that a substantial surplus of rubber has been brought into the current year's accounts at cost of production.

Two Firms Have Surplus

For example, the Rosebaugh (Ceylon) Co., produced 320,531 lbs. in excess of the export allowance—a surplus constituting 14 per cent of the company's standard output. The board stated in the report that the estimated crop for 1926 was 2,110,000 lbs. (standard production being 2,287,614 lbs.), but that, in view of the surplus carried forward, there would be no difficulty in exporting as much as would be allowed.

The Damansara Co. shows a surplus of 92,686 lbs. (standard being 924,700 lbs.) The Sungei Chinoh reports a surplus of 149,214 lbs., or 28 per cent of last year's export allowance.

These figures indicate that the question whether estates can produce up to the full limit of their standard production will in many cases not arise owing to the substantial surplus stocks carried forward. This should tend to avert excessive tapping, or, on the other hand, be a useful safeguard against the possibility of a labor scarcity.

Rubber Substitutes

WECCO

ALL GRADES

SAMPLES FURNISHED

MANUFACTURED BY

THE WESTMINSTER CHEMICAL COMPANY

531 South Peoria St., CHICAGO

Est. 1900 Inc. 1919

THE KUHLKE MACHINE CO.

Formerly Jones & Kuhlke

AUTOMOBILE TIRE MOLDS and CORES

GENERAL MACHINE WORK

Akron, Ohio

AKRON-WILLIAMS A-W PRODUCTS

Heater Presses
Molds and Cores
Tubing Machines

THE WILLIAMS FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
"In Business Since 1888"
AKRON, OHIO

SEES INCREASING USE OF BALLOON TIRES ON BUSES

"Low pressure, or balloon tires are coming into use on motorcoaches and trucks at a much faster rate than is realized," said J. M. Linforth, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, at a recent meeting of the Cleveland section of the Society of Automotive Engineers. "Each installation has produced enthusiasm on the part of the operator because of the greatly improved cushioning provided, the greater minimum speed and the increased appeal of the vehicle to the riding public. Passengers have commented favorably upon the greater riding comfort and the decrease in noise.

"Since 1923 we have put out approximately 300 balloon tires for motorcoaches and watched their performance closely. Seven sizes are now in regular factory production. Of these sizes, the 36 x 8.25 size probably will be the most popular, as this size has been found most suitable for the average 29-passenger motorcoach. The 34 x 7.50 size will be used on vehicles of smaller capacity.

"Our experience seems to indicate that at least as much mileage should be obtained from the balloon tires as from high pressure tires; tests have shown actually greater mileage. We are convinced from actual results that they should not puncture more easily or frequently than high pressure tires.

"One of the important advantages derived by the use of balloon tires is the decrease in running time of the vehicle due to an increase of the minimum speed without any increase of maximum speed. We have found that the motorcoach balloon tires hold the road on wet as well as dry surfaces much better than high pressure tires. Many operators have remarked that they are able to make stops with balloon tires that would be impossible with high pressure tires. Thus the balloon tires add to the safety of motorcoach operation.

"Such tires contribute definite improvement to highway transportation, and transportation always has been prone to adopt eagerly any development that will save time and add to the comfort of the traveler. Balloon tires accomplish both of these advances."

Bacon Arrives on Coast

H. M. Bacon, newly appointed Pacific Coast manager for the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, recently arrived at Seattle, Wash. He held a series of conferences with Goodrich dealers. Mr. Bacon will make his headquarters in San Francisco.

Foote Re-elects Davis

At a recent meeting of directors of the Foote Bros. Gear & Machine Co., Chicago, W. C. Davis was re-elected president and also elected treasurer of the company. E. H. Vogt, former auditor and credit manager, was elected secretary and assistant treasurer.

AJAX NOW LABELS ITS EQUIPMENT BALLOONS

A series of advertisements now running in the *Saturday Evening Post* features the fact that all "original equipment" balloon tires manufactured by the Ajax Rubber Co., New York, carry a distinctive label announcing that fact. The words "Made Expressly For (Name of Car)" are molded on the casings. Each advertisement featured a different car on which Ajax balloons are standard equipment. The campaign is designed to interest not only the motoring public but the tire dealer.

To Reduce Preferred

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, recently notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed reduction in the authorized preferred stock from $42,472,000 to $41,284,000.

British Tire Prices Cut

(*Special to* THE RUBBER AGE)

The first reduction in the price of tires in the United Kingdom since the rubber boom of last year was recently made by the Avon India Rubber Co., which cut the price of its giant pneumatic, solid, and air cushion tires 10 per cent.

An official of the company, however, expressed the opinion that no reduction in the price of ordinary automobile tires is possible at present.

WHITING

Domestic

XXX

A superior whiting of impalpable fineness.

Used in many cases to replace Cliffstone at lower cost.

WM. S. GRAY & CO.
342 Madison Ave.
New York

RECLAIMED RUBBER

Grey—Black—Red

We Specialize in Fine Reclaimed Rubbers.

Your Inquiry Is Solicited.

THE DEFIANCE RUBBER CO.
Defiance, Ohio

MURRAY RUBBER SUES SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Suit for $4,927,161 was filed April 9 in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., by the Murray Rubber Co., Trenton, against Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, for profits claimed to have been lost by the alleged breaking of a contract by the latter company.

According to the *New York Times*, the Murray company has been dealing with Sears-Roebuck for more than 13 years. For the last few years, it is alleged the company has been using practically half of its facilities in the manufacture of tires and tubes for the mail-order firm.

According to papers filed in the suit during the first five months of 1925 the plaintiff sold a monthly average of 26,500 casings and 34,500 tubes to the Chicago firm. Early last June, the suit sets forth, the defendant asked the Murray people to ship them 50,000 tubes and 50,000 casings a month. This involved taking on more help and increasing equipment at an expense of $200,000, which the Murray company says it did.

The contract was adhered to until March, when, the complaint says the defendant refused to send specifications for the manufacture of its tires for April, May and June of this year. The explanation was that Sears-Roebuck was revising its prices, and after some negotiating, the entire contract was broken, it is charged.

The Murray company contends that the contract was for three years, and arrives at the amount involved in the suit by computing the average monthly profit for the first three months of this year.

About 400 of the 1,300 employees of the Murray company were laid off today because of the situation brought about by the alleged breaking of the contract, it was said.

Editors to Visit Plants

Delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Journalists, held at Washington, April 12-13, are to be the guests of Akron rubber companies early in May. After trips through other American industrial centers, the newspapermen from South and Central America, Cuba and Mexico, representing practically every major paper and journal in those countries, will learn about rubber in Akron. Their stay in the city will be extended sufficiently to permit trips thru two large tire factories and a mechanical rubber goods plant.

Akron Reclaiming Damaged

Fire at the plant of the Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co., Barberton, Ohio, recently caused damage roughly estimated at $2,500. The cause of the blaze, which was confined mostly to the roof, was thought to be spontaneous combustion. Little effect on production was experienced. There are now about 200 men employed at the factory.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT OPENS RETAIL TIRE SHOP

Newspapers recently carried a large display advertisement announcing the opening of a retail tire and accessory store by the National Cloak & Suit Co. at the firm's headquarters, 207 West 24th St., New York City. The National company, which is claimed to be the largest mail order house in New York, has been selling "Cross Country" tires through the mails for some time, but the announcement that it had opened a retail store came as a surprise to many of the local dealers.

"Cross Country" balloons in the 29 x 4.40 size are priced at $13.40 in the advertisement. "Larger sizes are proportionally low in price," the ad states. In addition to balloons, high-pressure cords, heavy duty truck cords. Ford sizes in clincher type, tubes and accessories will be carried at the store.

Miller Opens New Plant

The Miller Rubber Co. opened its new rubber reclaiming plant at Kenmore, south of Akron, April 19. The plant is under the management of Newman C. Miner, and will be devoted entirely to reclaiming. It employs between 100 and 150 men.

The new plant is one of the most modern reclaiming factories in the Akron district. Miller officials plan to expand it in the future.

CABARRUS COTTON MILLS

M. L. CANNON
PRESIDENT & TREASURER

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.

Superior Quality Tire Fabrics

EGYPTIAN-PEELER
KARDED & COMBED
CORD & SQUARE WOVEN

CANNON MILLS, Inc.
Selling Agents

NEW YORK
55 Worth St.

CHICAGO
327 S. La Salle St.
A. W. REID
Representative

MALAYA NOT EXPECTED TO REACH FULL QUOTA

(Special to THE RUBBER AGE*)*

Presiding at the recent annual meeting of the Equatorial Rubber Trust in London, Patrick Gow, the chairman of the company, said he doubted whether 300,000 tons of rubber (the new basis of assessment of standard production from Malaya for 1926) could be attained by Malaya this year. Mr. Gow estimated that on a conservative basis of tapping (with a view to bark conservation) the British Malayan output this year would not exceed 280,000 tons in all.

"If bark is removed in excess of what is prudent," he continued, "the current year's crop will undoubtedly exceed the estimate which I have given, but I can hardly imagine any board of directors could be so imprudent as to seek to obtain a full crop today at the expense of the future. I know of several estates where, with a view to bark conservation, orders have been given to ignore standard production.

Advises Conservative Policy

"Labor is still a difficulty. Bearing these factors in mind, I cannot help thinking the published figures of standard production will not materialize.

"If producers will follow a conservative policy, plantation rubber should average well over 2s. (48 cents) per lb. for 1926.

"We have lately been cabled by Mr. Hadow (plantation agent) that surplus stocks have mostly been already exported, and that British Malaya's production will not reach the standard. He is also of the opinion that the 1927 crop may very possibly be less than that for 1926. He gives his opinion on technical grounds, and on the assumption that conservative rather than imprudent tapping methods will be followed generally by the industry.

Cannot Ignore Dutch Output

"Dutch native production cannot be ignored, but Mr. Hadow believes that in the Dutch Indies there are labor difficulties and very heavy bark consumption. As regards the Dutch Indies apart from the native holdings, does not expect any large increase in output this year, the necessity for bark conservation being the prime consideration here also."

RUBBER BANDS FIND USE IN KITCHEN

"Do you know I sell more rubber bands to housewives than to any other class?" said the old proprietor of a New York stationery store a few weeks ago. "I asked that woman what she did with 'em and she said she couldn't keep house without 'em. She snaps the whole bunch over a door handle so that when she opens a carton, she has a band handy to fasten the cover again. She uses rubber bands in doing up the children's lunch; she covers her cook books to protect 'em and keeps the covers on with rubber bands.

"And the other day in the subway I saw a young girl who was using a rubber band for a bookmark. As she read, she removed the band and snapped it back into place with another page under it."

Correct Johore Statistics

(Special to THE RUBBER AGE*)*

With reference to the preliminary figures of standard production of the Malayan restriction area for the current restriction year, advices have now been received from the local secretary of the Rubber Growers' Association at Kuala Lumpur, that the figures for Johore have been corrected officialy, the standard production being 60,491 tons. The total standard production is therefore 294,810 tons, instead of 298,810 tons as reported previously.

Indo-China Outlook Bright

In notes on the cultivation of rubber in French Indo-China, the Acting British Consul-General at Saigon says the future of the rubber-growing industry in Indo-China seems to be bright. The present annual production approximates 6,000 tons, and when all the trees now planted are tapped it is estimated that this figure will rise to 10,000 tons.

U. S. Rubber Votes Dividend

The United States Rubber Co. recently declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock. The dividend is payable May 15, to stockholders of record April 20.

ADDITIONAL TIRE TAX IMPOSED BY MEXICO

Dispatches received by the Department of Commerce some weeks ago told of the imposition by Mexico of a 10 per cent tax on first-hand sales of automobile tires. The tax, which was effective March 27, is in addition to the existing import duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on automobiles and of two pesos per gross kilo on tires, plus the usual surtaxes, which bring the rates of duty up to 2.24 pesos per gross on tires and up to 11.2 per cent ad valorem on motors.

RIMS APPROVED BY THE TIRE & RIM ASSOCIATION

Rim Size	Mar. 1926 No.	Pct.	Mar. 1925 No.	Pct.	3 Mos. 1926 No.	Pct.
Motorcycle						
24x3	7,613	0.3	3,247	0.1	15,424	0.2
26x3	13,308	0.5	13,385	0.6	25,514	0.4
28x3	417	0.0	....	..	2,140	..
Clincher						
30x3	507	0.0	4,817	0.2	1,244	0.0
30x3½	415,880	16.8	335,874	14.4	1,105,019	16.7
31x4	8,497	0.3	57,149	2.4	13,046	0.2
Balloon SS						
27x3½	....	..	501	0.0	....	..
28x3½	921,659	37.3	788,936	33.7	2,497,749	37.8
29x3½	....	.	70,220	3.1	....	..
28x4	267,292	10.8	277,240	11.9	675,254	10.2
29x4	322,247	13.2	130,050	5.6	883,806	13.4
30x4	....	.	67,499	2.8	2,087	0.0
29x4½	71,818	2.9	47,821	2.1	146,099	2.2
30x4½	178,028	7.2	121,323	5.2	525,959	7.9
31x4½	2,606	0.1	41,388	1.8	5,486	0.1
30x5	30,506	1.2	41,318	1.8	76,846	1.2
31x5	35,913	1.5	49,542	2.1	126,611	1.9
33x6	15,699	0.6	2,704	0.1	36,774	0.6
High Pressure						
30x3½	13,197	0.5	51,009	2.2	38,813	0.6
32x3½	....	..	1,116	0.1	2,050	0.0
31x4	....	.	123	0.0	4,162	0.1
32x4	13,879	0.6	30,580	1.3	47,161	0.7
33x4	2,466	0.1	....	..	2,466	0.0
34x4	....	..	....	..	....	..
32x4½	36,821	1.5	54,821	2.4	120,965	1.8
33x4½	496	0.0	....	..	496	0.0
34x4½	2,628	0.1	14,769	0.6	4,308	0.1
20″ Truck						
30x5	69,328	2.9	83,217	3.6	143,761	2.2
32x6	20,513	0.9	22,683	1.0	61,192	0.9
34x7	3,836	0.1	....	..	9,002	0.2
36x8	1,567	0.1	1,229	0.1	3,082	0.0
40x10	80	0.0	167	0.0	80	0.0
24″ Truck						
34x5	2,831	0.1	16,658	0.7	9,362	0.1
36x6	7,642	0.3	2,174	0.1	25,355	0.4
38x7	3,019	0.1	385	0.0	5,961	0.1
40x8	1,056	0.0	672	0.0	2,739	0.0
44x10	91	0.0	117	0.0	91	0.0
Total	2,471,400		2,332,733		6,620,104	
Motorcycle		0.8		0.7		0.6
Clincher		17.1		17.0		16.9
Balloon SS		74.8		70 2		75.3
High Pressure		2.8		6.6		3.3
20″ Truck		4.0		4.7		3.3
24″ Truck		0.5		0.8		0.6

NOTE Of the 13,308—26x3 motorcycle rims, 2,490 are 3″ auto section. All others are regular "CC".

EXPERIMENTAL RIMS

26x3½ SS 30. 36x7 Truck 102.

Perfect Beads

Entire freedom from bead trouble in the construction of straight side tires is assured by the use of either National "(Patent)" High Tensile Strength, Flat Woven, Bead Braid or our new (Pratt Patent) Bead Cables. These cables, made to dimensions specified, have seven strands, yet only one piece of wire is used without soldered, welded or brazed joint.

Write for working samples of either National flat braid or Pratt cables (no charge to tire manufacturers) and full information as to our products and service.

Our engineering department tests beads and furnishes complete confidential reports as to their stretch, set and bursting point, without charge. Inquiries solicited regarding this special service.

National Standard Company
Niles, Michigan

DOVAN

DIPHENYL-GUANIDINE

Manufacturers who turn to reclaims should use the efficient accelerator, Dovan Diphenyl Guanidine. It gives better results and, as lesser quantities are necessary, this accelerator is the most economical.

DOVAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

30 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK CITY

REPRESENTED BY

J. A. Kendall, Akron, Ohio and Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Odell, Boston, Mass.; American Oil & Supply Co., Trenton, N. J.; C. A. McLarty, Toronto and Montreal; Martin, Hoyt & Milne, San Francisco and Los Angeles, Buckleton & Co., Ltd., 13 Rumford St., Liverpool, England.

Ample stocks are always carried at these points.

FEBRUARY SHIPMENTS OF TIRES SHOW GAIN

According to a statistical bulletin recently issued by the Rubber Association of America, containing figures representing 75 per cent of the industry, shipments of tires in February registered a gain when compared with the previous month.

Shipments of high pressure cords totaled 1,187,990 in February, compared to 1,045,302 in January; production was 1,796,189, against 1,641,383 the previous month; and inventory was 4,907,181, compared with 4,453,490 in January. Shipments of balloon casings were 1,285,999 in February, against 1,000,490 in January; production was 1,598,246, compared with 1,416,409 the previous month; and inventory was 2,487,498, against 2,195,922 in January.

Both shipments and production of fabric casings registered a decline for the month, yet inventory gained. Shipments were 103,127 in February, against 184,951 in January; production was 254,537, compared to 402,784; and inventory was 978,152, against 810,883 the previous month.

Shipments of solid and cushion tires also showed a slight decline, but production gained. Shipment of these units in February was 29,629, against 34,361 in January; production was 59,318, compared to 57,928; and inventory was 196,477, against 170,674 the previous month.

In February, shipments of high pressure inner tubes totaled 1,568,305, against 1,706,680 in January; but production fell from 3,537,722 in January to 3,316,739 in February; and inventory rose to 9,966,723 from 8,297,117 in January. Shipments of balloon inner tubes in February were 1,233,663, against 1,085,352 the previous month; production was 1,801,922, compared with 1,569,248; and inventory was 2,850,865, against 2,473,366 in January.

February consumption of cotton fabric in casings was 13,250,686 lbs., compared to 13,197,979 lbs. in January. Crude rubber consumption in casings, tubes, solid and cushion tires was 43,160,777 lbs., compared with January consumption of 44,527,984 lbs. Production of passenger cars was 334,527, against 282,483 in January; and production of trucks was 40,805, against 32,511 the previous month.

Factory Figures for February

	February	January	February 1925
ALL CASINGS			
Inventory	8,372,831	7,460,295	6,706,358
Production	3,558,972	3,640,576	3,680,762
Shipments	2,577,116	2,230,743	2,941,636
ALL TUBES			
Inventory	12,817,588	10,770,483	9,767,053
Production	5,118,661	5,106,970	4,754,576
Shipments	2,801,968	2,792,032	3,728,340
HIGH PRESSURE CORD			
Inventory	4,907,181	4,453,490	4,108,082
Production	1,796,189	1,621,383	1,996,488
Shipments	1,187,990	1,045,302	1,458,136
BALLOON CASINGS			
Inventory	2,487,498	2,195,922	887,851
Production	1,508,246	1,416,409	740,106
Shipments	1,285,999	1,000,000	764,874
FABRIC			
Inventory	978,152	810,883	1,710,425
Production	254,537	402,784	944,168
Shipments	103,127	184,951	718,626
HIGH PRESSURE INNER TUBES			
Inventory	9,966,723	8,297,117	8,815,514
Production	3,316,739	3,537,722	3,977,721
Shipments	1,568,305	1,706,680	2,989,606
BALLOON INNER TUBES			
Inventory	2,850,865	2,473,366	951,539
Production	1,801,922	1,569,248	776,855
Shipments	1,233,663	1,085,352	738,734
SOLID AND CUSHION			
Inventory	196,477	170,674	191,733
Production	59,318	57,928	53,058
Shipments	29,629	34,361	55,646

Cord Tire Prosperous

According to Jackson D. Comstock, president, the Cord Tire Corp., Chester, W. Va., showed a substantial gain last year over 1924. Sales increases averaged gains of 312 per cent over the previous year. The company now has 700 dealers in 36 states. Profits for 1925 also set a new high record, being over 250 per cent greater than those of 1924.

N. Y. RUBBER CO. MAY MAKE OWN RECLAIMED

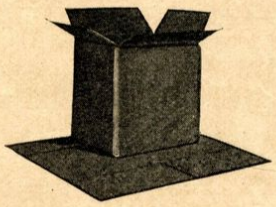
Plans are under way at the factory of the New York Rubber Co., Inc., Beacon, N. Y., to begin the reclamation of scrap rubber, in view of the high cost of crude rubber. It is estimated that 10 tons of reclaimed rubber a day can be produced at the plant. One department recently went on a 24-hour schedule to keep pace with orders.

The defunct New York Rubber Co. was purchased at receiver's sale last September by the Tucker Rubber Co., of Buffalo. A new corporation was formed, but the old name was retained, with the addition of "Inc." The plant was reopened in October, for the manufacture of rubber tubing.

In all the world we are the largest producers of carbon black selling their own product. We control in excess of 20,000,000 lbs. annually to insure fulfillment of customers' requirements.

CARBON BLACK
GODFREY L. CABOT, INC.
940 Old South Building, Boston.

SOLID FIBRE
SHIPPING CASES
The MODERN and SATISFACTORY method for PACKING and SHIPPING.
Shipments can be made in units up to 90 lbs.
INEXPENSIVE STRONG
SPACE SAVING
PILFER PROOF
WATER PROOF DURABLE
We operate a department for SMALL, RUSH & SPECIAL ORDERS
Send in your inquiries. We shall be pleased to submit samples and quote prices.



Brooklyn Fibre Syndicate, Inc.
Decatur St. & Irving Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
Foxcroft 3800

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN MILLS
MANUFACTURERS OF TIRE FABRICS
This group of Mills is thoroughly equipped to produce coarse builders, breakers and chafers in all grades of cotton, in yarn numbers ranging from 4's to 30's in order to meet the demand for coarser yarns and lower cost fabrics.
LAWRENCE & CO., SELLING AGENTS
89 Franklin St., Boston
24 Thomas St., New York

JOHN W. MAPLE HEADS CALIFORNIA GOODYEAR

Three new officers and two new directors were elected at the recent annual meeting of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of California, Los Angeles. John W. Maple, former assistant to the president and treasurer of California Goodyear, was elected president, E. G. Wilmer, chairman of Goodyear of Akron and recently elected president of Dodge Bros., was elected chairman of the board of directors.

A. F. Osterloh was re-elected vice-president and general manager; Walter I. Lyon was named secretary; J. S. Willaman was elected treasurer; and H. E. Blythe was named as general superintendent. Frank K. Espenhain, first vice-president of Goodyear of Akron, and J. S. Williams, credit manager of California Goodyear, were elected to the board of directors.

The following is the complete board of directors as it now stands: E. G. Wilmer, chairman; P. W. Litchfield, recently elected president of the Akron company to succeed the late G. M. Stadelman; A. F. Osterloh, vice-president; F. K. Espenhain, first vice-president of the parent company; John W. Maple, president; Walter I. Lyon, secretary; H. E. Blythe, general superintedent; J. S. Willaman, treasurer; and John Earle Jardine, president of William R. Staats Company.

NEW COMPANY ACQUIRES RUBBERSTONE BUSINESS

The A. J. Stephens Co. of Kansas City, Mo., which has just been incorporated with a capital of $250,000, has acquired the business of the Rubberstone Mfg. Co., also of Kansas City. A. J. Stephens is president of the new company; C. F. Stephens and T. D. Hinchcliffe, vice president; and N. E. Trego, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hinchcliffe was formerly superintendent of the Overland Trail Rubber Co., Omaha, Neb., and spent the past seven years with that company.

The A. J. Stephens Co. at the present time is employing 300 persons, working three eight-hour shifts. Production is in excess of 20,000 items daily, including fan belts, patches, reliners, inner tires, tire flaps, etc.

The company showed a net profit of approximately $100,000 for 1925.

Closing Prices on Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc.
APRIL 1 TO 15

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	SALES*
1	58.60[4]	58.10[1]	57.90[1]	57.20[1]	56.50[3]	56.10[4]	55.70[4]	55.30[4]	55.00[3]	54.50[4]	54.00[4]	85
2	Exchange closed in observance of pre-Easter holidays.											
3	Exchange closed in observance of pre-Easter holidays.											
5	59.00[2]	58.40[3]	58.00[4]	57.40[3]	57.00[2]	56.40[4]	56.00[4]	55.70[4]	55.60[2]	55.00[4]	54.50[4]	11
6	57.70[4]	57.20[1]	56.70[1]	56.20[2]	55.80[4]	55.40[4]	55.00[4]	54.50[4]	54.00[4]	53.50[4]	53.00[4]	131
7	55.50[4]	55.40[1]	55.00[4]	54.30[1]	53.90[4]	53.50[1]	53.00[4]	52.50[4]	52.20[4]	51.50[3]	51.00[4]	347
8	56.30[4]	55.80[1]	55.30[1]	54.80[3]	54.40[4]	54.00[4]	53.50[4]	53.00[4]	52.50[3]	52.00[4]	51.50[4]	157
9	52.80[4]	52.40[1]	51.90[4]	51.50[2]	51.00[4]	50.50[4]	50.30[4]	50.10[4]	50.00[1]	49.80[4]	49.50[4]	383
10	52.50[4]	52.00[1]	51.50[2]	50.90[1]	50.50[1]	50.00[1]	49.50[4]	49.00[4]	49.00[2]	48.50[4]	48.00[4]	159
12	51.00[1]	50.50[4]	50.00[4]	49.60[4]	49.20[4]	48.80[4]	48.40[4]	48.00[4]	47.80[4]	47.00		184
13	49.80[1]	49.10[4]	48.40[1]	48.10[3]	47.80[4]	47.40[4]	47.00[4]	46.50[4]	46.10[4]	45.70[4]		454
14	48.60[1]	48.00[4]	47.20[3]	46.80[4]	46.50[4]	46.00[4]	45.50[4]	45.10[4]	44.70[4]	44.30[4]		384
15	47.70[1]	46.20[4]	45.60[2]	45.20[4]	44.90[4]	44.60[4]	44.30[4]	44.00[4]	44.00[4]	43.70[4]		478

([1]) trading ([2]) asking ([3]) bid ([4]) nominal (*) in lots of 2½ tons each

Late Akron District News

C. C. Clinefelter has resigned as sales manager of the Akron Standard Mold Co. with the intention of entering business for himself.

* * *

William F. Pfeiffer, vice-president and general manager of the Miller Rubber Co., Akron has returned from a business trip to the Pacific Coast.

* * *

Ralph M. Reel, formerly assistant superintendent of the Lancaster Rubber Co., is now chief chemist of the Pharis Rubber Co. at Newark, Ohio.

Tire & Rim Assn. Elects

W. B. Minch of the Jackson Steel Products Co. was elected president and chairman of the board of directors of the Tire & Rim Association at the annual meeting held in Cleveland on April 14. Mr. Minch had served for three years as vice-president. Burgess Darrow, development manager of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Minch.

All the directors were re-elected: J. D. Anderson; C. C. Carlton; Burgess Darrow; W. Y. Duncan; J. E. Hale; E. G. Hulse; W. J. Kirkpatrick; H. G. Jackson; H. W. Kranz; F. Lawrence; W. B. Minch; P. Pleiss; S. P. Thatcher; J. C. Tuttle and J. H. Wagenhorst.

CRUDE RUBBER HEADS 1925 LIST OF IMPORTS

Crude rubber stood first on the import commodity list in 1925, with raw silk, coffee and cane sugar occupying second, third and fourth place respectively, according to an analysis of this country's foreign trade for the year made public recently by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In 1924, the figures show crude rubber imports ranked fourth. Raw silk and coffee retained their 1924 positions.

The analysis shows that crude rubber, including latex, with a value of $429,705,000 advanced 146.6% over its 1924 figure, an increase of $255,474,000. Accompanying a large increase in the price per pound,—an average foreign price of nearly 50 cents a pound compared to 24 cents in 1924—the quantity increased 153,633,000 pounds, or 20.9%.

Goodyear Sells WEAR

For the reason that checks on results convinced company officials that radio advertising no longer returned sufficient profit, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, has sold its broadcasting station, WEAR at Cleveland. The Willard Storage Battery Co. has purchased the station and consolidated it with WTAM, the Willard station.

WEAR was the only radio station operated by a rubber company, although both Goodrich, Hewitt and India have made use of radio advertising.

The CARTER BELL MFG CO
CARTER BELL STANDARD SINCE 1903 RUBBER SUBSTITUTES
150 Nassau Street New York

EMBOSSING CALENDERS
For Artificial Leather, Oil Cloth, Carriage and Automobile Covers
DRYING MACHINES
with Copper or tinned iron Cylinders for Cotton Ducks, Drills and Sheetings
The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.
OFFICE, No. 83 EXCHANGE PLACE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Father of Amazonas

Life Story of J. G. Araujo is Analagous to the Economic History of Brazilian Rubber

By Douglas O. Naylor

THE LIFE story of J. G. Araujo is the fairy story of the Amazon, the romance of a poor immigrant boy who has become the most influential business man of Amazonia. It is a wonder tale, rich in the display of observation, good judgment, foresight and courage. Araujo's life is the economic history of Brazilian rubber; the setting is that mysterious jungle of the Upper Basin of the Amazon river valley.

J. G. Araujo was born in 1860 on a little farm in northern Portugal. His parents were poor. When eleven years of age he secured passage on a sailing vessel bound for Brazil, leaving with $10.00 in Portugese money. He followed an elder brother to Manaos, the capital of Amazonas, a jungle town nearly one thousand miles from the coast. River boats, known as *gaiolas* or "bird cages", which traveled on the Amazon river, were infrequent and slow in those days. They moved slowly up-stream against that pale-yellow current which flows so powerfully to the ocean, with the combined force of its plentiful tributaries ten of them individually as large as the Mississippi.

Forty-six days after leaving Portugal the boy arrived at Manaos, located on the Rio Negro (Black river), about six miles from its junction with the Amazon, where he clerked in small stores during his first four years in Brazil working long hours and saving money.

Then came proof that he was a bit different. He left Manaos and plunged further into the wilds, far up on the Rio Negro. He secured work which kept him in contact with the commerce of the river. All of the time he was asking questions, acquiring information about natural resources and a knowledge of frontier business methods.

At that time the products of the Upper basin were shipped to the port of Para, located in the mouth of the river, the capital of Para. Men in Amazonas, then a province, were compelled to ship 2,000 miles to the exporters on the coast. Three or four weeks passed, sometimes two months, before a transaction could be liquidated. The system was slow, but it was considered a part of the necessary vexations of frontier days.

Hevea is Christened Para

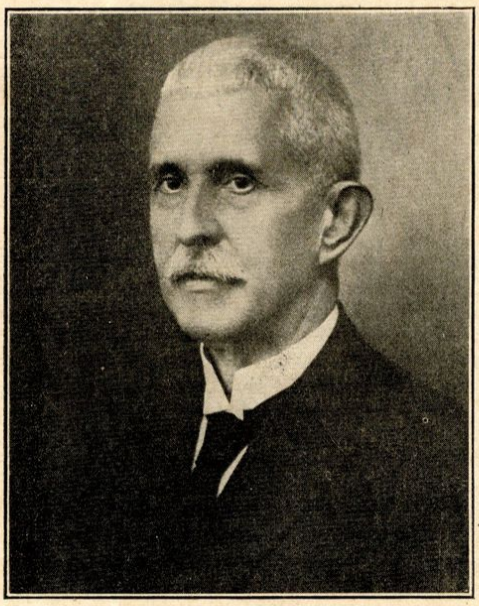
Erroneous trade terms even appeared. The crude rubber of the *Hevea braziliensis* tree was coming from both provinces, but it was known as Para rubber. In the southern part of the country the Brazil nut became known as the Para chestnut, although most of the nuts came from Amazonas.

Araujo saw the weak spot. He returned to Manaos after two years, resolved to change the trading system in Amazonas, a tract of slightly explored jungle and rolling plain, nearly three times the size of the state of Texas. He succeeded, and became the richest man of northern Brazil.

The plan was simple, to make Manaos the collecting point for products from the surrounding forests and plains, which could be sent down the rivers from all parts of the province. The idea was to stop shipping to the Para middlemen. Goods were to be loaded on ocean going steamers at Manaos. Instead of moving Manaos to the sea, the sea was to be brought to Manaos.

The dream came true. In 1887 the province of Amazonas surpassed the province of Para in the amount of rubber exports. In 1880, about the time the plan was started, Manaos had a population of about 30,000. In 1910 it had about 60,000. Its growth was dramatic. The visionary El Dorado of the Spaniards became a real El Dorado of the Portuguese.

Araujo compares life there in the old days with the lavish squandering of money by Americans during the Gold Rush. Prosperous rubber barons, suddenly wealthy with the sale of rubber, came down to the capital and spent a year's profits in a night or a week. Manaos grew from a town to a city.



J. G. ARAUJO

The house of Araujo was organized in the early days of Amazonian commercial history. The elder brother opened a small general store in 1877 with a capital of $2000. In '79 the boy came in with all he had, $250. and his idea.

The business policy of the house was slowly changed, as a result of the influence of the junior partner. They began shipping supplies up into the interior, to men who sent forest products down to them in payment.

Their crude rubber turnover during the first year was less than 50 tons. It ultimately reached 3,000 tons per year. The Araujos were soon dealing with several forest and agricultural products, including rice, vanilla, indigo, piassava fiber, cacao and Brazil nuts.

Other firms began to imitate the Araujo trading system. Business boomed. Araujo's ability, however, was not really tested until the plantations in the British East Indies began to produce latex. "J. G.", as he is frequently called, says that the Brazilians never realized that the planters in Malay would be able to place enough rubber on the world market to break the Amazon.

Quotations started down, and continued falling until nearly all the commercial firms in the Amazon valley had failed, due to the prevalence of credit operations and the interlinking of all business with the predominating trade in rubber.

How "J. G." Averted Failure

J. G. Araujo did not fail. The principal transactions of marketing rubber during that period must be known, if that impending catastrophe is to be understood.

Forest proprietors came down-stream to Manaos to deal with traders, who acted as bankers, merchants and middlemen. An owner of a *seringal* would make a contract to deliver his rubber in exchange for merchandise and some cash for operating expenses, transferred to him in advance in complete payment for the crop. Two months after receiving the merchandise he began paying interest on the account at the local banking rate, normally about 12 per cent.

Traders in Manaos risked heavy losses, for they were taking chances on a *seringal* proprietor not delivering as large a quantity of rubber as calculated, and they were forced to risk a fall in prices while waiting for delivery. It was bartering

with the left hand and selling into a modern speculative market with the right hand. The system grew to such an extent that the traders made small profits on rubber. They sold the rubber on a relatively low commission rate of one per cent, in order that the proceeds would be sufficient to liquidate the customer's account.

Goods delivered in future payment to the owner of a *seringal* were in turn advanced by him to the crew of tappers, on a similar plan, that of estimating the amount of rubber which could be brought to the central depot by each man.

These tappers were in debt nearly all of the time. When they did receive a fractional payment in cash, it was spent on rum and beer. Proprietors were able to keep them under control, for the price which they used to calculate the value of the rubber to be delivered, was based on about one-half the rate they expected to receive in Manaos. Not only did they make 50 per cent profit, but the debt for the merchandise was intentionally fixed by the proprietor at a figure slightly greater than the tapper could pay. He would therefore be in debt the following year, when the same procedure would be repeated, causing a system of almost permanent dependence, so severe at times that it has been condemned as slavery.

But the gougers were also gouged. The banker-merchant of Manaos played the same game. His loan was above what he felt his customer could clear with the seasonal delivery, and who would therefore be compelled to renew his contract the following year with the same firm in order to liquidate the debt. The game went merrily on, year after year. A dishonest collecter, secretly selling a part of his crop to some other dealer, ran the risk of losing the goods, as the debtor could secure the rubber from a warehouse with a warrant based on proof of original ownership. And it was not very difficult to trace transactions evading fulfillment of contracts, because the rubber balls are marked before hardening at the interior smoking camps.

Most of the profit made by the rubber dealers was confined to the purchase and sale of merchandise used for bartering. Profits on this line were at times enormous, never less than 25 per cent and sometimes reaching to more than 100 per cent.

Prices for rubber began to fall when British plantation rubber appeared, the bull market reaching its apex in the Amazon during April, 1910. At first there was no squealing, as profits were large and everybody took a share of the reduction. Down, down, down they went, finally going into the panicy depression of 1920 and 1921, when all but two of the important Amazonian wild rubber firms disappeared.

Firms were going bankrupt and the complete smash of the entire Amazon valley seemed inevitable. Araujo, alone in the firm since the withdrawal of his elder brother previous to the war, continued to buy rubber through the bad years of 1922 and 1923. He continued to advance goods to his regular customers, as well as to the customers of his banking competitors.

The rubber business of the Amazon went on the rocks when prices dropped to the place where the tappers could not secure enough staple commodities to support themselves and families. That marked the end of the Amazonian rubber industry. A rubber gatherer needs approximately two milreis per kilogram, or about eight cents per pound if converted into dollars and pounds at the present exchange rate. The export price in Manaos fell to almost 20 per cent below this base-cost of production.

Araujo kept on buying. How that former immigrant boy saved the valley from a crash of extraordinary proportions was a display of courage and of faith. He did not buy rubber below the cost of production. He continued to pay a price which allowed the collector to pay the tapper a living wage. Araujo took the risk of the 20 per cent difference. He borrowed money at the banks until he had not only the

ABOVE ~ One of the thatched-roof huts of the Amazon River Indians ~ As many as 80 laborers live in one of these Malocas ~

BELOW ~ The Up-River Depot at Vista Alegre ~

capital of the company but his own private property and fortune under guaranteed advances.

He rescued himself with another idea, a plan which promises to bring a new era to the Brazilian rubber industry. Out in a warehouse was a discarded machine for manufacturing crepe rubber, a process removing the impurities which get into the latex during tapping and coagulation. American importers promptly bought Araujo's crepe rubber for about four milreis per kilogram. He had found the way out, a very small way, however, as the plant produced only 25 tons per month.

J. G. Araujo leaps when he sees a possibility of business expansion. He is now completing the only large crepe rubber factory in Brazil, having a capacity of 10 tons daily. It will start operating this year.

At the time of the crisis, Araujo changed his methods of selling rubber. The series of failures gave him an open field. Foreign importers began to compete in order to secure his business. He organized an exporting department, secured representations from European and American importing houses, and began dealing by cable with foreign buyers. The firm today is in hourly contact with market conditions in foreign countries, and their trading by cable has expanded so much that their outgoing tolls amount to $10,000 a month.

But there is more than rubber in the business career of J. G. Araujo. A considerable portion of his wealth is invested in grazing land and live stock on the Rio Branco (White river), which empties into the Rio Negro 206 miles above Manaos, four days by river launch. "J. G." says he owns 50,000 head of cattle on his Rio Branco ranches, where cattle are worth about $8. per head. A ranch large enough to hold 10,000 head of cattle costs about $4,000.

He does not know how much land he owns. After pondering over his holding, he gave an estimate of 2,000,000,000 square meters. The area was calculated in meters, as land in Brazil is frequently transferred on that basis. Two billion square meters is approximately 64 sections.

Araujo also owns forest property in other parts of Amazonas and in the Acre territory. Renters pay him only five per cent of the value of the products they secure from the forest, when it is first explored. After roads have been built, the rent goes up, to as much as 20 per cent.

Developed Balata Trade

Development of the balata trade in Brazil is traceable almost entirely to the work of Araujo. Balata is a leather substitute. Inasmuch as it is flexible, but not elastic, it is used for belting. The best quality is found along the Negro and Branco rivers.

Araujo also deals in Brazil nuts. These nuts, rich in oil content, grow on one of the tallest trees in the Amazon valley, often attaining a height of more than 150 feet. They grow in round pods resembling coconuts, each pod holding an average of fifteen of the three-sided nuts. Gatherers are very careful about collecting the pods, which fall from the tree tops with sufficient force to kill a man. The pods are cut open with a long knife and the nuts carried in baskets to the central depot.

Another product which Araujo handles is a spiny fiber growing on the trunk of a palm tree, called pissava. "J. G." has such a corner on this product that he is called the "King of Piassava". The straight, resistent fiber is found on the Rio Negro in large quantities. It is shipped to Europe and down the Brazilian coast for making brooms, brushes and ropes.

"The Father of Amazonas" has improved the trading facilities in the interior by establishing four up-river trading posts, which have been stocked with dry-goods, groceries, and hardware. The Araujo chain stores accept such commodities as rubber and tropical nuts, jaguar skins and aigrette feathers. Products from his farms also are stored at these interior camps.

There are four of these stores, located far out on the headwaters of four large tributaries. One is at Porto Velho on the Madeira river, 792 miles up-stream from Manaos. A visit to that store requires a round trip of 18 days by small river steamer. Porto Velho is at the end of a railway line constructed by Americans. It is 220 miles in length and was built by Brazil to carry river cargo past the rapids which interrupt the transportation of products from eastern Bolivia going down-stream to the Atlantic, the natural outlet for Brazil's western neighbor. A second store is located at Iquitos, Peru, 1172 miles above Manaos. The Amazon river, called the Solimoes on the upper stretch, is deep enough at Iquitos, 2,000 miles from the ocean, to carry vessels with a draft of twenty feet. A third store is at Vista Alegre, also known as Boa Vista, about 300 miles above its connection with the Rio Negro. A fourth is at Santa Isabel, on the Rio Negro, 423 miles above Manaos.

Once more the sagacity of Araujo's business moves in the Upper Basin is apparent. One store is in the southwest, one in the west towards the foothills of the Andes, two in the north in the direction of Venezuela. The vastness of

A DOWNTOWN STREET IN MANAOS

the region and the obstacles facing these business moves in the hinterland of the South American tropics can best be illustrated by comparing conditions with those in the Mississippi valley about 1750.

Araujo has a fleet of river boats for carrying his products down to Manaos and shipping merchandise up to the stores. On the Rio Branco, which is shallower than the Solimoes, Madeira and Negro, he has steam and kerosene launches for towing lighters.

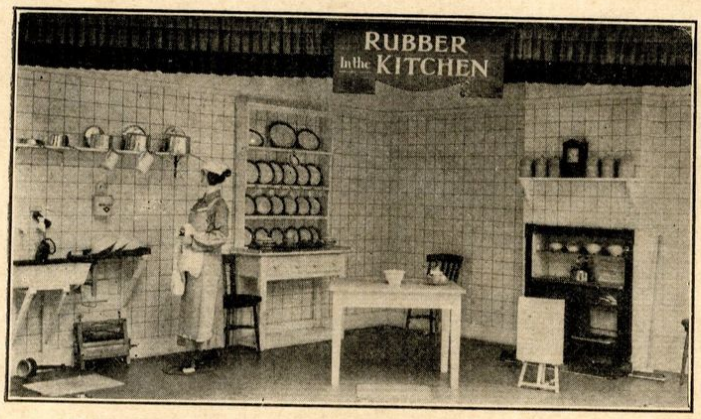
Araujo is also a manufacturer, preparing raw products for the consumer, as Piassaba brushes, furniture, and oils for medicinal purposes. He produces nearly all of the macaroni and crackers consumed in the state, and operates a bakery.

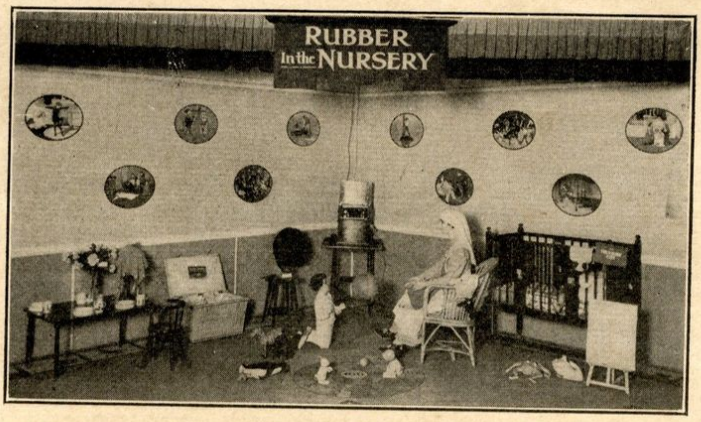
He has photographed two moving picture films of the valley. The operator traveled 30,000 miles in filming the first, 20,000 in making the second. Customs of the Indians were recorded, methods of extracting and preparing native products for shipment abroad, and scenes on the cattle ranches along the Rio Branco. People were shown the white latex dropping into the cups from incisions in the bark of rubber trees, fish the size of men being caught with harpoons, their fat flesh cut into slabs and dried in the sun as a substitute for cod.

Araujo's handicaps have been enormous. Local laborers have good physique, and as a rule are loyal and honest. But more than 90 per cent have hookworm, which drains their energy. Their ideas of sanitation are sometimes suicidal, and medical assistance, especially needed for fevers, is usually not to be found. There is also a shortage of labor. Indians have been known to steal, but it is said that such acts are instigated by white men.

However, "J. G." is optimistic about conditions. "The valley has a wonderful future", he says, adding that "it won't come if the people stay at home and wait for it. There are rich resources waiting to be developed, as oilseeds, fish, and timber. There are gold and precious stones in the Rio Branco, including diamonds. I don't say many diamonds, but the stones are there.

(*Continued on Page* 64)





New Rubber Products Seen in London

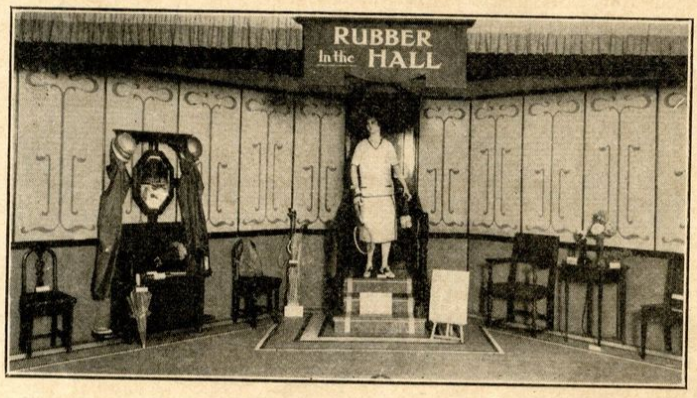
Rubber Growers' Association Stages Ideal Home Exposition to Show Many Domestic Applications

(Special to THE RUBBER AGE)

THE RUBBER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION of London continues to exhibit great enterprise in its propaganda work to encourage the use of rubber. Its latest effort is at the Ideal Home Exposition in London, where a rubber house has been arranged. The exhibit has a frontage of garden beds between the entrance and exit of the stand, and these contain flowers made of rubber which at first glance seem as real as specimens in the ornamental gardens of the exposition. Each variety is correctly perfumed, so that the visitor is not undeceived by this factor.

The house itself constitutes a modern home fully equipped with every domestic application of rubber. It consists of a dining and living room, kitchen, bathroom, hall, and nursery. In it are seen rubber flooring and tiling as applied to hall, dining room, kitchen, nursery, and bathroom. The rooms are completely furnished and the artistic and utilitarian uses of rubber are well demonstrated. Rubber flowers for decoration, rubber furniture, curtains, and blinds, devices to save damage and breakage, and innumerable other household essentials are featured.

Through the entrance of the house one comes to the quiet, dignified hall. Quiet, because you tread on rubber, dignified because of the beautiful blending of the color tones possible in this material. The rubber floor imitates parquet, but is



less expensive, needs no scrubbing, and is easily cleaned.

The hall is replete with numerous accessories to intrigue and delight the visitors. They range from raincoats, overshoes and flowers, to furniture which looks like ebony but is hard rubber, hall brushes, and telephone fittings. The latest domestic utility shown is rubber skirting which can be made to match any paint and shows no marks.

In the dining room the flooring in a different style again lends beauty and quietness. The writing pad (supplied with latex stationery) and waste paper basket are ever clean—they are washable and waterproof. No amount of rain, snow, or soot can spoil the window sill—it, too, is rubber. The cushions on the chairs are softer than down and cannot be spoiled—rubber again. The table mats are also rubber—

a touch with a damp cloth and they are clean. They prevent hot plates from damaging the highly polished table. The bulb bowls are not wedgwood but rubber, and can't be broken.

In the kitchen there is more rubber flooring—of particular advantage here because it is grease-proof and non-porous. A rubberlined sink saves the crockery and china from breakage, as do the rubber-topped table, dresser, and tray. Rubber brushes for all kitchen purposes are efficient, clean, and durable. For scrubbing there is also the kneel-on-air kneeling mat.

Probably in no other room is rubber so indispensable as in the bathroom. Here it is seen in the form of beautiful azure tiles for the floor and panelling on the walls—but tiles which are warm and soft to tread upon, do not crack or break, and are easily cleaned. Round the shower hangs a rubber curtain to match the floor and walls, which protects them from splashes. By the bath is a sponge rubber mat and in the bottom of the bath a mat which prevents accidents from a sudden slip. On a hanger is a pretty hand painted rubber bath kimona and the latest jazz-colored marbled hot water bottles. The equivalent also includes rubber nail, tooth and shaving brushes, soap savers, and numberless toilet accessories.

The rubber floor of the nursery is a storybook, a game, a kindergarten lesson, and a playground in one. On it are seen famous story book characters such as Mother Goose, Red Riding Hood, etc., the alphabet, the markings for hopscotch and a checkerboard. The panelling does not suffer from kicks and bumps, or marks from dirty hands.

The Father of Amazonas

(*Continued from Page* 62)

"The climate is magnificent, rather warm at times, but lovely. People do not die in Manaos. I have heard of one place in the valley called Maués, known as the land of Guarana, where the people grow to be so old that they forget to die." He then explained that *guarana* is a refreshing drink made from a berry growing in the valley, a wonderful tonic guaranteed to drive away the feeling of fatigue.

Araujo does not think that the fortune he has acquired is worth discussing. "There are no *fortunas* in Amazonia", he declared. "None to be compared with the immense fortunes of men in Rio de Janiero, Säo Paulo and the United States." He finally admitted that his wealth might appropriate 10,000 contos, between one and two million dollars.

Although sixty-five years of age, "J. G." continues to arrive at the office at 7 a.m., works until 11 a.m., lunches, and is at his desk in the afternoon from 1 p.m. until six o'clock. He rises at 4 a.m. and works in the cool of the early morning before going to the office. Preceding an important shipment up-stream he continues to follow the custom of working all night, if necessary, going home in the morning to take a bath and returning to the office. He spends so much of his time at the office that he has acquired the peculiar habit of referring to it as "home".

When he says: "I am going home", he means that he is going to the office; when he wishes to say that he is going home, he says: "I am going to lie down for a while".

He is now building a house in Rio de Janeiro for his family. He owns a palace in Lisbon and a house in Estella, his home town in Portugal, but lives in a rented house in Manaos, the family only visiting there in the *winter,* when the temperature drops from very warm to warm.

Araujo gives all executive orders directly to the person who is to perform the work, and personally decides all problems connected with administration of the business. This has increased the number of persons who wish to talk with him. When he leaves the house in the morning two or three men are waiting to walk with him on his way to work, as he lives about 20 minutes from the office and always walks. The waiting room is full from morning until night.

A Pope and a King of Portugal have conferred titles upon him in recognition of his charitable work in Portugal and the Amazon valley. He has assisted in the construction of churches, schools and hospitals in Manaos, where many destitute people receive monthly assistance from him.

He does not drink or smoke and does not own an automobile, for there are no country roads extending into the jungles banked up around the city limits of Manaos. He is noted for his courtesy, never becomes excited, and never loses his temper. His only diversion is secured on Sundays and evenings, when he talks with friends.

"The Father of Amazonas" is about five feet eight inches in height, and walks with his shoulders slightly stooped. He is very modest. There is nothing about his appearance or manner to suggest that he realizes that he is the most influential man in the richest undeveloped river basin in the world.

X Ray Spectrograms of Rubber

Z. *angew. Chemie*, 1925, 38, 545-6

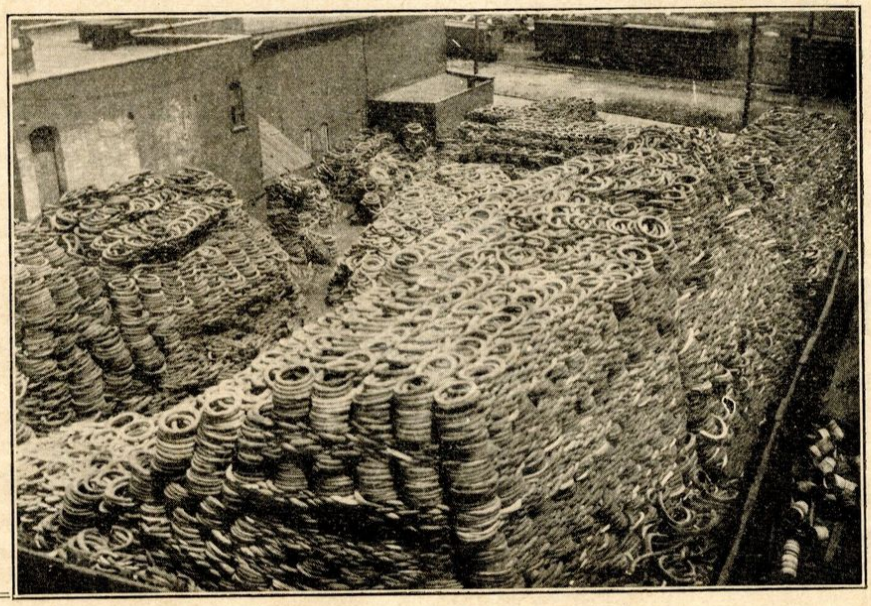
An interesting article appears in the aforementioned journal on Roentgen ray spectrographic observations on rubber which has been mixed with inorganic ingredients. Particular attention is paid to the phenomenon of the orientation of the inorganic particles that are contained in the rubber when the latter is stretched.

Mixtures of rubber and sulphur, four per cent of the latter, containing as well 25 per cent of oxide of zinc, magnesium oxide, barium sulphate, vermilion, iron oxide, oxide of lead, graphite or magnesium carbonate were vulcanized for 35 minutes at 131° C. Strips of this vulcanized rubber were then examined for Roentgen spectra when they were stretched to seven times their original length.

Only with magnesium carbonate was any marked orientation observed, and even in this case, it was necessary to repeat the stretching several times before the effect was developed. With the other materials orientation did not occur appreciably, possibly on account of their irregular particle shape.

A large proportion of free sulphur also gives no sign of orientation of its particles in the stretched rubber. The Roentgen diagrams also serve to indicate the presence of other than microscopic particles in the added powders. In the case of oxide of zinc, magnesium oxide, vermilion, and lead oxide there was no indication of coarser particles, for example particles above one-fortieth of a millimeter in diameter, whereas these were evident in the case of barium sulphate and graphite and also where there was much free sulphur.

NO SHORTAGE OF SCRAP RUBBER!



If the stock of old tires carried by this reclaiming company in the yard back of its plant is any indication, there is no shortage of scrap rubber. Since this photograph was taken, the accumulation of tires has grown to such a height that it could only be photographed from an airplane, an official of the company stated.

The height of the stacks shown in the picture may be estimated by making a comparison with the building at the left.

Patents on Organic Rubber Accelerators

A Complete Record, Arranged Numerically, of United States Patents from 1874 to Nov., 1925

THE ACCOMPANYING list of United States patents covering organic rubber accelerators should be of special interest to the rubber industry at this time. It was prepared by Francis B. Leech, patent attorney of Washington, D.C., and is reprinted from the March issue of *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry*. The list names the various organic substances which have been patented in the United States from the original grant in 1874 up to November, 1925. The patents have been arranged numerically and chronologically, with the name of the inventor and the organic compound utilized. The list follows:

No.	Inventor	Date	Substance Used
153,447	Meyer	4/25/74	Paraffin
226,058	Gerner	3/30/80	Camphor
1,081,613	Hofmann, *et. al.*	2/13/13	β, γ-Dimethylbutadiene
1,081,614	Hofmann, *et al.*	2/13/13	Polymerization product of β, γ-dimethylerythrene
1,098,609	Aylsworth	6/ 2/14	Halogen derivative of naphthalene
1,126,469	Hofmann, *et al.*	1/26/15	Methylene base
1,130,903	Hofmann, *et al.*	3/ 9/15	Piperidine of β, γ-dimethylerythrene
1,149,580	Hofmann, *et al.*	8/10/15	Hexamethylenetetramine
1,157,177	Peachey	10/19/15	*p*-Nitrosodimethylaniline
1,182,501	Murril	5/ 9/16	Bone oil
1,184,015	Price	5/23/16	Thiocarbanilide
1,229,724	De Meens	6/12/17	Base of aromatic series
1,242,586	Ostromislensky	10/19/17	Halide compounds of rubber
1,242,886	Meyer	10/ 9/17	Aniline
1,249,180	Ostromislensky	12/ 4/17	Organic nitro compounds
1,249,181	Ostromislensky	12/ 4/17	Peroxy compounds
1,249,272	Boggs	12/ 4/17	Selenium and β-napthylamine
1,271,810	Twiss	7/ 9/18	Alkali dissolved in polyhedric alcohol
1,280,940	Andrews	10/ 9/18	Aminocymene
1,291,828	Gibbons	1/21/19	Nitro derivative of anthracene
1,296,469	Boggs	3/ 4/19	β-Napthylamine
1,312,144	Thatcher	8/ 5/19	Dinitrobenzene
1,320,166	Ostromislensky	10/28/19	Organic dye of nitro group
1,342,457	Ostromislensky	6/ 8/20	Benzoyl peroxide
1,342,458	Ostromislensky	6/ 8/20	Nitro benzene
1,343,224	Malony	6/15/20	Amine bases
1,356,495	Scott	10/19/20	*o*-Tolylthiourea
1,364,055	Boggs	12/28/20	Amines of aromatic series
1,364,732	de Long, *et al.*	1/ 4/21	Dichloroaniline
1,371,663	Bedford	6/ 6/22	Nitroso derivatives of an aromatic amine
1,371,664	Bedford	6/ 6/22	Methyleneaniline
1,371,665	Bedford	6/ 6/22	Hexamethylenetetramine
1,386,153	Bruni	8/ 2/21	Dithiocarbamic acid
1,406,717	Bedford, *et al.*	2/14/22	*p*-Nitrosodimethylaniline
1,406,718	Bedford, *et al.*	2/14/22	Thiourea derivatives
1,406,719	Bedford, *et al.*	2/14/22	Substituted thioureas
1,411,231	Weiss	3/28/22	Disubstituted guanidine
1,413,172	Lorenz	4/18/22	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide
1,413,557	Phillips	4/18/22	Phenanthrene
1,413,813	Twiss	4/25/22	Alkali metal in phenol
1,417,970	Caldwell	5/30/22	Acetaldehyde and aniline
1,418,166	Porrit	5/30/22	Anhydrous sodium phenate
1,418,771	Bedford	6/ 6/22	Hydrogen sulfide and a nitroso body
1,418,772	Bedford	6/ 6/22	Methylene group containing Schiff base
1,418,824	Naylor	6/ 6/22	Condensation product of *p*-toluidine and formaldehyde.
1,418,825	Naylor	6/ 6/22	Phenylhydrazine
1,433,093	Ostromislensky	10/24/22	Ozonide of rubber
1,434,909	Morton	11/ 7/22	Tertiary amylamine
1,436,894	Murril	11/28/22	Secondary amines
1,440,176	Ricard	12/ 6/22	Furfural
1,440,961	Caldwell	1/ 2/23	Zinc ethylxanthogenate
1,440,962	Caldwell	1/ 2/23	Nonnitrogenous carbon oxysulfide derivative
1,440,963	Caldwell	1/ 2/23	An amine and a metallic xanthogenate
1,440,964	Caldwell	1/ 2/23	Thiocarbamic acid anhydride
1,444,865	Bradley	2/13/23	Formaldehyde condensation product of an aliphatic amine.
1,445,621	Caldwell	2/20/23	A thiuram disulfide containing substitute alkyl and aryl groups
1,449,493	Caldwell	3/27/23	Dipiperidyl thiuram disulfide
1,463,794	Caldwell	8/ 7/23	Dibenzylamine
1,465,743	Stevens	8/21/23	Diphenylguanidine and tetraphenylmelamine
1,467,197	Russell	9/ 4/23	Monobasic fatty acid
1,467,984	North	9/11/23	Condensation product of an aldehyde and an aniline homolog
1,473,285	Fisher	11/ 6/23	Reaction product of an aliphatic amine and an aliphatic ketone
1,481,482	Peachy	1/22/24	*p*-Nitroso dimethylaniline
1,490,073	Shepard, *et al.*	4/ 8/24	Reaction product of carbon disulfide with aniline
1,496,792	Trumbull	6/10/24	Condensation product of aldol with diphenylguanidine
1,503,113	Caldwell	7/29/24	Reaction product of ammonia and heptalydehyde
1,503,429	Russell	7/29/24	Urea
1,503,430	Russell	7/29/24	Nontoxic urea compound
1,507,594	Geer	9/ 9/24	Butylidene *p*-aminodimethylaniline
1,510,652	Caldwell	10/ 7/24	Thiobenzoic anhydride and an amine
1,513,122	Nikaido	10/28/24	Metallic salt of dithiocarbamic acid
1,514,571	Sebrell	11/ 4/24	*m*-Xylylthiourea
1,521,720	Skellon	1/ 6/25	Penta-amino zinc
1,521,739	Weiss	1/ 6/25	Aromatic disubstituted guanidine dibenzyldithiocarbamate
1,522,712	Caldwell	1/13/25	Cyclic metallic dithiocarbamate
1,526,300	Sebrell	2/10/25	2-6-Dimercapto, 3,5-diphenyl, 4-oxypentathiophene
1,532,225	Caldwell	4/ 7/25	Dibenzylamine and butylthiocarbonic acid disulfide
1,532,226	Caldwell	4/ 7/25	Thiobenzoyl disulfide and *p*-toluidine
1,532,227	Caldwell	4/ 7/25	Zinc dithiobenzoate
1,532,651	Brown	4/ 7/25	*p*-Butyl aldehyde
1,535,963	Tanner	4/28/25	Halogenated alkylamine
1,538,076	Young	5/19/25	Unsymmetrical ditolyl substituted guanidine
1,544,687	Sebrell, *et al.*	7/ 7/25	Benzothiazole disulfide
1,544,688	Sebrell, *et al.*	7/ 7/25	Lead salt of mercaptobenzothiazole
1,546,713	Bruni	7/21/25	1-Anilinobenzothiazole
1,546,876	Weiss	7/21/25	Reaction product of dihphenylguanidine and dimethyldithiocarbamic acid
1,546,877	Weiss	7/21/25	Disubstituted guanidine and 1-mercaptobenzothiazole
1,547,554	Bogemann, *et al.*	7/28/25	Dipiperidyl base
1,547,555	Bogemann, *et al.*	7/28/25	Di-mer hydrogenated quinoline compounds
1,558,707	Molony	10/27/25	Tetramethylthiuram disulfide
1,559,196	Stevens	10/27/25	Tetratolytricarbodiimide
1,559,197	Stevens	10/2/725	Tetraxylitricarbodiimide
1,559,198	Stevens	10/27/25	Tetraphenyltricarbodiimide
1,559,393	Whittelsey	10/27/25	Phenylimidothiosulfurous acid

Variability of Plantation Rubber

***Bull. Imp. Inst.*, 1925, 135-149**

Specially prepared samples were tested under standardized conditions. Mixtures were prepared from these samples in which the sulphur content was 10 per cent and the rubber content 90 per cent. Other mixtures were also made in which both sulphur and zinc oxide as well as hexamethylenetetramine were admixed. In this mixture the proportion of rubber was 90 per cent, that of sulphur five per cent, that of zinc oxide four per cent and that of hexamethylenetetramine one per cent. The vulcanized samples were compared with one another and these comparisons were made at two standards of vulcanization, that is, at a definite extensibility at a fixed load, and at the "optimum" tensile strength.

No evidence was obtained of variation in the rate of vulcanization which could be said to arise from the season of tapping or from differences of altitude, climate or soil.

Samples of smoked sheet rubber were less variable than unsmoked sheet, but more so than crepe rubber. The results showed that the simple rubber-sulphur mixing gives a satisfactory indication of the vulcanizing properties of rubber in the technical mixing which was also tested. The variations in time of vulcanization, which were expressed as percentages, are similar for the two sets of batches, but the variations have a greater effect on the physical properties of the simpler mixing. Samples of "matured" rubber were notably stronger than the others in the technical mixing, but had no definite superiority when vulcanized with sulphur alone.

EDITOR'S REVIEW DESK

Books **Trade Catalogs** **Articles**

HANDBOOK OF CONVEYOR AND ELEVATOR BELTING. 5¼″ x 7½″. 64 pp. Cloth cover. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Akron, Ohio.

To plant managers with problems in handling materials, this handbook should be of great help, because much data on both conveyor and elevator belting is given in such form as to be most easily applied. The table of contents lists 29 subjects covered in a general way, because of the wide range of uses and operating conditions in various factories. yet, if applied, it undoubtedly will assist in designing and operating both conveyor and belt elevator installations to obtain the lowest cost per ton of material handled.

The belt-elevator does not differ from the belt-conveyor, as far as the method of manufacture and general construction are concerned. The difference between the two lies in the specification of the materials used.

A section is devoted to the manufacture of conveyor and elevator belting which thoroughly covers the subject from the collection of the latex to vulcanization. The manufacture of the belt begins with the cutting of the frictioned duck to width. The belt is then built up from strips, the first strip being folded upon itself so that its edges form a butt joint. This strip is placed with the joint down upon the next strip, which in turn is folded to form a butt joint on the back of the first strip. In this way the belt is built up to the desired number of plies. The finished raw body of the belt is now ready for the rubber cover if there is to be one. The cover is carefully compounded for the conditions for which it is intended. It must stand abrasive wear of varying degree and in some cases must withstand heat. When the rubber cover is placed upon the fabric the belt is ready for curing. While the belt is being cured it is stretched and held under heavy pressure between the steam-heated faces of a long hydraulic press. This drives the friction into the meshes of the duck and prevents the belt from stretching excessively when in use.

* * *

DO YOU USE YOUR PLANT NEWSPAPERS? 3¾ x 3. 23 pp. C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., 18-88 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In a manner seldom encountered in catalogs, this company has achieved an exposition of its product with brevity and thoroughness. By illustrating in picture and text the everyday problems that industries must meet, and showing how its recording instruments can reduce essentially the trouble experienced, the company has brought out a booklet that should focus the attention of all manufacturers and plant heads whose needs lie within the scope of this booklet. It should be of special interest to rubber manufacturers. Copies will be mailed free to readers upon request to the Tagliabue company.

* * *

ORGANIZATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CONTROLLER. By Arthur Lazarus, C.P.A. Booklet. Published by the American Management Association, New York.

This pamphlet discusses in detail the functions of a comptroller and his relations to the various departments of the business in which he is engaged. Summarizing his responsibilities and the work originating with him, the booklet concludes with a discussion consisting of a series of questions and answers, aimed to clear up all points not fully brought out in the first part of the paper.

* * *

LITTLE PROFIT FOR BRITISHER WHO BEGAN RUBBER INDUSTRY: Hornell (N. Y.) *Tribune Times*, February 18th.

Sir Henry Wickham's adventure in Brazil, resulting in the possession of the first rubber seeds ever brought into England, is a story too well known to bear detailed telling at this time. But it nevertheless seems to keep its place in the imagination of those writers who delight in touching the dry facts of industrial development with just enough romantic fire to rivet the attention of those not particularly interested in commerce and manufacture.

The fortunate finding of an empty boat, which Sir Henry chartered and the lucky escape of the ship at Para, were two contributing factors in the successful venture, although had either of these incidents gone opposite, there would have been other Sir Henry Wickham's to carry back to their mother country the nucleus of one of the greatest industries of modern times.

* * *

FOREMANSHIP: Fundamentals in the Development of Industrial Foreman. 47 pp. Issued by the Department of Manufacture, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C.

Duties and purposes of foremanship are summarized and explained in this pamphlet. One of the many problems of industry and production, upon whom rest the responsibility for efficiency and success, the employe thus designated has been the object of special study and discussion by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the results of its consultations with employers, analysis of a foreman's relation to his subordinates, and the Department's own observations and deductions, are given.

* * *

MANAGEMENT METHODS. No. 5. (Methods of Handling Salesmen's Expenses.). Prepared by the Policyholders' Service Bureau, Group Insurance Div., Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 14 pp.

Methods in force by large manufacturing and selling concerns to meet this problem in a manner just to employer and salesman are discussed briefly in this booklet. Forms are given suggesting the most advantageous manner of reporting these expenses, as are two forms specially designed for automobile manufacturers.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, of THE RUBBER AGE published semi-monthly at Highland, New York, for April 1, 1926.

State of New York } ss.
County of New York }

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Peter P. Pinto, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE RUBBER AGE and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher Gardner Publishing Company, Inc., Highland, New York; Editor G. H. Trimingham, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City; Managing Editor None; Business Manager Peter P. Pinto, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

2. That the owner is, (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given).

Gardner Publishing Company, Inc.; Lester D. Gardner, 225 Fourth Ave., New York City; Earl D. Osborn, 225 Fourth Ave., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

Lester D. Gardner; The Gardner, Moffat Company, Inc.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Peter P. Pinto, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of March 1926
[Seal.] MICHAEL F. PINTO. Commissioner of Deeds
(My commission expires October 26, 1927.)

The Market Place

WHERE TO OBTAIN
Machinery, fabrics, chemicals, compounding ingredients, crude and reclaimed rubber, consulting chemical

1.

ACCELERATORS—X L O and Diphenyl Guanidine.
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ACCELERATORS — Two new accelerators: Vulcone and Di-ortho-tolylguanidine.
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Grasselerator 102
Grasselerator 552
Grasselerator 808
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Rubber Service Dept.
347 Madison Ave., New York

ACCELERATORS— Every lot is tested before shipment and a written guarantee of quality furnished.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
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ACCELERATORS—A19, A7, Thiocarbanilid.
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Belleville, N. J.
Direct Factory Representation

ASBESTINE—Specially prepared for use in Rubber. Send for liberal working sample.
SOLE PRODUCERS
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reach buyers in rubber factories at a cost lower than is possible by any other method.

ARRANGE FOR YOUR LISTING TODAY!

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National Standard Co.
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BOLTON BIAS CUTTER
Cuts cord or flat woven fabrics with equal ease and precision. In use all over the world.
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CARBON BLACK—*Micronex* the world's standard gas black, universally known as the "King of Rubber Pigments."
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41 East 42nd St. New York City

CARBON BLACK
Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
Manufacturers for forty years.
940 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
612 Metropolitan Bldg., Akron, O.

CARBON BLACK—*Aerfloted* Arrow Black for rubber compounding. Standard for grit-free uniformity.
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CARBON BLACK— *Black Goose Brand*—free from grit and impurities and imparts high tensile strength to the rubber compound.
Union Power Co., Inc.
310 United Bldg., Akron, Ohio. 607 Com'l. Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La. 25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

CARBON BLACK or any other compounding material used by rubber manufacturers can be marketed at low cost by listing it in *The Market Place.*

CASES—Fibre construction, insure satisfactory shipping results. Send for sample.
Brooklyn Fibre Syndicate, Inc.
Decatur St. & Irving Ave.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATALPO— A colloidal and gritless clay now being used as a reinforcing pigment in number one treads, solids, and tubes.
Moore & Munger
33 Rector Street
New York City

CHEMISTS read your listing in the MARKET PLACE. There is no cheaper way to reach these prospects.
Try It!

THE MARKET PLACE Section Continued on Second Page Following.

MARKETS

Cottons and Fabrics

NEW YORK, April 15, 1926

Two weeks ago the effect on market sentiment of abnormally cold temperatures and scattered rains reported from practically all parts of the belt was indicated not only by the advance of approximately $2.50 a bale in the price of futures, but also by the fact that this advance was made in the face of a formidable array of bearish factors.

More than 2,250,000 bales, including linters, had still to come into sight, against 1,110,000 bales actually brought to marketing centers after the same period last year.

Speculative interest last week was largely confined to professional traders whose operations appeared to be only of a scalping nature. Price fluctuations were without special significance, with the exception of the widening tendency of differences between old and new crop positions which reflected trade buying of May to fix prices; short covering; and the steady ruling of spot cotton in the South.

Announcement made by the Census Bureau April 14, that a record quantity of cotton had passed through domestic mills in March had little effect on the futures market.

The Census Bureau figures put total March consumption at 634,593 bales of lint and 60,532 of linters, compared with 567,244 bales of lint and 53,978 of linters in February. March, 1925, consumption was 583,407 bales of lint and 58,821 of linters. Cotton on hand March 31, was held as follows: In consuming establishments 1,767,686 bales of lint and 187,298 of linters, compared with 1,831,296 of lint and 174,976 of linters on Feb. 28, this year, and 1,633,783 of lint and 158,949 of linters on March 31, last year. In public storage and at compresses, 4,162,638 bales of lint and 84,658 of linters, compared with 4,744,090 of lint and 80,151 of linters on Feb. 28, this year.

Imports for March totaled 45,726 bales, compared with 38,355 in February this year and 39,955 in March last year. Exports for March totaled 519,732 bales, including 7,711 bales of linters, compared with 556,185, including 10,859 of linters, in February this year.

Covering of May hedges continued to furnish the bulk of trading yesterday. For a time both new and old crop positions strengthened under the influence of the Census Bureau report and bad weather predictions, but absence of outside demand left fluctuations within narrow limits.

New York Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	April 1
May	18.97	18.98	18.80	18.82	18.87
July	18.41	18.41	18.26	18.38	18.38
October	17.45	17.46	17.38	17.40	17.72
December	17.14	17.15	17.05	17.06	17.40
January	17.05	17.06	16.98	16.98	17.31

Tire Fabrics

During the last two weeks little of importance has been reported in the tire fabric market. Most mills have been steadily engaged in the production of orders which were placed late last year. A number of tire factories again requested deferment of deliveries on orders already deferred. Slightly improved weather conditions in some sections of the country lead various fabric mill officials to hope that spring business will soon start. Fabric quotations continue subject to fluctuations due to the importance of the demands.

CORD FABRICS

Combed Sakellarides		Nominal	
Combed Peeler	lb.	Nominal	
Carded Peeler		.45 @	.46
Combed Egyptian uppers	lb.	.62 @	—
Carded Egyptian uppers	lb.	.55 @	.56

SQUARE WOVEN

17¼-ounce Egyptian uppers, combed	lb.	Nominal	
17¼-ounce Egyptian uppers, carded	lb.	.53 @	.55
17¼-ounce Sakellarides, combed	lb.	Nominal	
17¼-ounce Peeler, carded	lb.	.43 @	—

Ducks—Current business during the last two weeks was limited. Cotton duck producers, however, have enough orders to keep them busy on a proportion of their looms, but are said to be need of business to run others. For some time the tendency of the cotton duck consumers has been to provide for requirements only a sort time ahead. Some duck mills have begun to lay out curtailment schedules.

Burlaps—The market has shown some improvement during the last two weeks, as had been expected, but the last few days of the period under review saw some irregular quotations. Official March burlap shipment figures showed that the East Coast had received 74,800,000 yards; West Coast, 19,000,000 yards; Canada, 3,600,000 yards.

SHEETINGS

40-inch	2.50-yard	yd.	.13½ @	—
40-inch	2.85-yard	yd.	.12 7/8 @	—
40-inch	3.15-yard	yd.	.13¼ @	—
40-inch	3.60-yard	yd.	.10¾ @	.11
40-inch	3.75-yard	yd.	.09½ @	—
40-inch	4.25-yard	yd.	.08½ @	—

DUCKS

Belting	lb.	.36	@	.38
Hose	lb.	.36	@	.38
Enameling	lb.	.38	@	.43
Shoe Ducks	lb.	.40	@	—
Single filling	lb.	.15½	@	.18
Double filling	lb.	.19	@	.20

BURLAPS
(Carload Lots)

7½-ounce	40-inch	7.05	@ —
8 -ounce	40-inch	7.20	@ —
10 -ounce	40 inch	9.60	@ —
10½-ounce	40-inch	9.75	@ —

J. H. LANE & CO.

Tire Fabrics Cord Fabrics

Enameling Duck Drill Sheeting

Osnaburg and Special Constructions

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109 Liberty Street, New York City.

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Send us Your Inquiries.
Gibraltar Rubber Corp.
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Cabarrus Cotton Mills
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FABRICS—Spots and Contracts: Tire Fabrics, Enameling ducks, Tube Wrapping Tapes.
H. Frank Jones
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CHEMICALS and compounding ingredients for the rubber trade.
Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

DRY KILN—for drying crude rubber and chemicals—Hunter Process.
Carrier Engineering Corporation
750 Frelinghuysen Ave. Newark, N. J.

FABRICS—Tire, cords, enameling ducks, drills, sheetings, osnaburgs.
J. H. Lane & Co.
250 West 57th St. New York City

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Trimene Base, Heptene, Monex, Crylene, Lithex, Thiocarbanilide, Aniline Oil.
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FABRICS—Tire fabrics—coarse builders, chafers, breakers in all grades.
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LISTING IN THIS SECTION

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CHEMICALS and pigments for the rubber trade. Complete stocks.
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FABRICS—Stockinets, Jersey Cloth and Special Fabrics for the Rubber Industry.
U. S. Knitting Co., Inc,
Pawtucket, R. I.

THE MARKET PLACE Section Continued on Second Page Following.

Reclaimed Rubber

NEW YORK, April 16, 1926

Despite the decline in crude rubber prices, the reclaimed rubber market is said to be active. Withdrawals under old contracts continue at a good rate, and this fact, together wtih the reports that requests for deferment have been few and far between, augurs well for the market. Since our last report, quotations on almost all grades have been revised downward.

Friction (Uncured)				
No. 1	lb.	.40	@	.42
No. 2	lb.	.30	@	.32
High Tensile Black				
Super-Reclaim No. 1	lb.	.24	@	.25
" " No. 2	lb.	.18	@	.19
Shoe				
Unwashed	lb.	.10½	@	.10¾
Washed	lb.	.12¾	@	.13
Tube				
No. 1 (Floating)	lb.	.25	@	.26
No. 2 (Compounded)	lb.	.18	@	.19
Tires				
Black, unwashed	lb.	.10¾	@	.11
Black, washed	lb.	.12	@	.12¼
Black, selected tires	lb.	.12½	@	.12¾
Dark Gray	lb.	.14½	@	.15½
Light Gray	lb.	.16½	@	.17½
White	lb.	.19	@	.20
Truck, Heavy Gravity	lb.	.10	@	.10½
" Light Gravity	lb.	.10½	@	.11
Miscellaneous				
Mechanical Blends	lb.	.08	@	.09
Red, High Grade	lb.	.18	@	.19

Scrap Rubber

NEW YORK, April 16, 1926

The scrap rubber market continued dull during the past two weeks. All grades have been adversely affected by the gradual but steady decline in crude rubber prices which has made reclaimers cautious. When they did come into the market their bids were too low to be attractive to scrap dealers. Quotations are lower on inner tubes and air brake hose. No quotable change has been noted in other grades.

Auto tire peelings		.01½	@	.01⅝
Standard White auto	ton	42.50	@	45.00
Mixed auto	ton	23.00	@	24.00
Bicycle tires	ton	15.00	@	17.00
Clean solid truck tires	ton	37.00	@	40.00
Boots and shoes		.01¾	@	.02
Arctics, untrimmed		.01	@	.01⅛
Arctics, trimmed		.01¼	@	.01⅜
Inner tubes, No. 1		.08	@	.08¼
Inner tubes, No. 2, compounded		.07	@	.07¼
Air Brake Hose	ton	22.00	@	23.00
Rubber hose	ton	15.00	@	17.00

AKRON RECLAIMING TO DOUBLE ITS CAPACITY

Between May 1 and 15 the capacity of the Akron Rubber Reclaiming Co., Barberton, Ohio, will be increased 100 per cent, according to W. A. Hart, secretary. This will necessitate the employment of about 100 men, he said.

At this writing, new machinery is being installed in anticipation of opening the new unit. The new apparatus is of the latest type used in the reclaiming industry. It is expected that the installation will be completed by the time set for the increase in production.

That the company is taking great strides was indicated April 3 at a meeting of stockholders, at which time it was decided to increase the authorized capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Crude Rubber

NEW YORK, April 16, 1926

The market was dull at the beginning of the month, with trading on the street confined to a few small parcels, due to the pre-Easter holidays. With London still closed on the 5th, the local market showed little improvement. Only 11 lots were sold on the Rubber Exchange, and the tonnage which exchanged hands outside, was not much greater.

Following the reopening of London on the 6th, more business was done, but prices receded slightly in sympathy with a weak trend abroad. The Rubber Exchange sold 131 lots entirely in the May and July positions. On the Cocoa & Rubber Exchange six lots (30 tons) changed hands. London weakness again drove prices down the next day and, as has been usual on every price recession, activity was immediate and pronounced. Buyers were in the market in a fairly large way both on the Rubber Exchange and on the street. Toward the close of the day the market firmed somewhat, with sellers reluctant to dispose of goods either nearby or in distant positions.

The market was firm on the 8th and there were fewer sellers. On the Rubber Exchange business was moderate, with 157 lots sold, principally in the May position where 106 lots changed hands. July followed the same course as May, opening weak but strengthening sharply during the day. Quotations broke three cents the next day on pressure to sell, following a sharp decline in the London market caused by estimates of the increase in stocks.

Fairly active buying was in evidence on the Exchange at the close of the week, but the street market was rather dull, with trading limited. Although London was sharply lower, the market in New York showed some resistance. The London decline was attributed to selling pressure in advance of what was expected to be a favorable report on stocks.

Imports for March set a new record. However, the figures which are given elsewhere in this issue, were not much greater than the trade had anticipated. Consumption on a 90 per cent basis was 29,642 tons. The figures indicated a total consumption for March of about 33,000 tons, leaving an excess of imports of approximately 3,500. As these figures had been anticipated by the trade in advance, they had little effect on the situation as a whole at the opening of the current week. Despite the stock report London turned firm. New York was dull and rather easy during the day, with little trading.

The Rubber Exchange enjoyed the largest day since its reorganization on the 13th, with sales totaling 454 lots. This large volume of business was all done within very narrow limits and despite the fact that the outside market was dull and easier.

Prices again declined on the 14th in a day marked by very quiet business on the street. There were plenty of sellers in all positions. The ideas of the few buyers were out of line with general conditions in the market. Reports that the London pool, designed to hold prices in line, had broken exercised an effect on New York sellers who showed a desire to liquidate their holdings. Buyers, however, held off to await further developments. London rubber stocks were reported, as of April 10, as 15,300 tons, an increase of 11,661 tons over the amount on hand at the end of the previous week.

A break in prices in London on the 15th brought on sellers of spot goods and nearby positions in the local market, bringing about a sharp decline, a part of which was later recovered on short covering. All records were again broken on the Rubber Exchange where sales aggregated 478 lots.

Closing prices on the Rubber Exchange of New York, Inc., April 1 to 15, inclusive, will be found on Page 59.

NEW YORK MARKET

Plantations—				
Ribbed Smoked Sheets				
Spot	.47	@	.47½	
April	.47	@	.47½	
May/June	.46½	@	.47	
July/Sept.	.45½	@	.46	
Oct./Dec.	—	@	.44	
First Latex, crepe spot	.48	@	.48½	
Amber Crepe, No. 2, spot	—	@	.45	
" " No. 3	—	@	.45	
" " No. 4	—	@	.43	
Brown Crepe, Rolled	—	@	.41	
" " Clean, thin.	.44	@	—	
" " Specky	—	@	.41	
Pontianac—				
Bangermassin	Nominal			
Palembang	Nominal			
Prime Pressed	Nominal			
Sarawak	Nominal			
Paras—				
Up-river Fine	.41½	@	.43	
" Medium	.35	@	.37	
" Coarse	.31	@	.32	
Acre Bolivian, fine	—	@	.45	
Tapajos, fine	—	@	.38	
Islands, fine	.37	@	.38	
Cut Beni Bolivian, fine	.42	@	.44	
Caucho Ball—				
Upper, shipment	—	@	.32	
Centrals—				
Corinto, scrap	—	@	33	
Esmeraldo, sausage	—	@	.34	
Guayule, w and d	.36	@	.41	
Africans—				
Benguela, No. 2	Nominal			
Congo, upper, black	Nominal			
" " red	Nominal			
Kassai, Prime Red	Nominal			
Balata—				
Block Columbia	—	@	.65	
" Cuidad	—	@	63	
Surinam, sheet	—	@	.72	
Gutta Percha—				
Sisk	—	@	.33	
Red Macassar	—	@	$3.00	
Chicle—				
Mexican, Yucatan	—	@	.58	

LONDON MARKET

Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheets—	
Spot	24 d
April	24
May	23¾
July/Sept	23½
Oct./Dec.	23¼

SINGAPORE MARKET

Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheets—	
Spot	21⅞d
April	21⅞
May/June	21¾
July/Sept.	21¾

The Market Place

3.

FACTICE—Prevents blooming, makes colors fast and a smoother batch.

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YOUR NAME
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Write for full information

THE MARKET PLACE Section Continued on Second Page Following.

CHEMICALS & COMPOUNDING INGREDIENTS

Accelerators — Colors — M.R. — Compounding Ingredients
Softeners — Vulcanizing Ingredients — Rubber Substitutes

NEW YORK, April 16, 1926—Manufacturers and factors of chemicals and compounding ingredients largely used in the rubber industry are more optimistic at this writing concerning the outlook for better business than they were at the beginning of the month. As production of many chemicals has not been greatly in excess of current consumption, officials of chemical firms, for the most part, consider that they have no cause for worry. The market is generally firm, with few quotable changes. A number of chemical producers do not expect to make any price increases until the warm weather; they are confident that they will be busy from that time on. Rubber manufacturers continue to exercise a degree of caution in placing orders, but on the whole, business is said to be satisfactory.

ACCELERATORS

Organic				
Aledhyde ammonia, crystals	lb.	.82	@	—
Aniline oil. drums	lb.	.17	@	.17½
Crylene	lb.	.70	@	—
paste	lb.	.50	@	—
Di-Ortho-Tolylguanidine	lb.	1.05	@	1.08
Diphenylguanidine	lb.	.85	@	.88
Ethylidene aniline	lb.	.60	@	.65
Excellerex	lb.	.35	@	.40
Formaldehyde-Aniline	lb.	.40	@	.42½
Grasselerator 102	lb.	.80	@	.82
Grasselerator 552	lb.	4.80	@	5.00
Grasselerator 808	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
Heptene	lb.	.55	@	—
Hexamethylene-tetramine	lb.	.80	@	.82½
Monex	lb.	3.75	@	5.00
Paraphenylenediamine	lb.	1.25	@	1.30
Piperidine-Piperidyldithio-Carbamate	lb.	4.80	@	5.00
R & H 50	lb.	.60	@	—
Super-Sulphur No. 1	lb.	.50	@	—
Super-Sulphur No. 2	lb.	.18	@	—
Tensilac, No. 41	lb.	.65	@	—
Thiocarbanilide, kegs	lb.	.28½	@	—
Trimene	lb.	.75	@	—
base	lb.	1.20	@	1.35
Triphenylguanidine	lb.	.70	@	.73
Tuads	lb.	4.50	@	5.00
Vulcone	lb.	.75	@	.79
Zimate	lb.	5.00	@	—
Inorganic				
Lead, sublimed blue	lb	.10	@	.10½
Lead, white	lb.	.10¾	@	—
Litharge, domestic	lb.	.11¾	@	.12½
Magnesia, calcined, light	lb.	.10	@	—
extra light	lb.	.40	@	.45
heavy	lb.	.04½	@	.05

COLORS

Blacks				
Arrow "Aerfloted"	lb.	.08½	@	.13
Bone Black	lb.	.05½	@	.11
Carbon "	lb.	.09	@	.13
Drop "	lb.	.07½	@	.14
Ivory "	lb.	.12	@	.45
Lamp "	lb.	.12	@	.40
Micronex	lb.	.10	@	.14
Thermatomic carbon	lb.	.05	@	—
Blues				
Prussian	lb.	.32	@	.34
Ultramarine	lb.	.08	@	.35
Browns				
Sienna, Italian	lb.	.04	@	.14
Umber, Turkey	lb.	.04	@	.06
Greens				
Chrome, light	lb.	.28	@	.31
medium	lb.	.29	@	.32
dark	lb.	.31	@	.33
commercial	lb.	.07	@	.10
Chromium Oxide, bbl.	lb.	.30	@	.31
Reds				
Antimony crimson, 15/17	lb.	.27	@	—
sulphur free	lb.	.48	@	.50
vermillion 15/17	lb.	.37½	@	—
golden, 15/17 F.S.	lb.	.16	@	—
pentasulphide, pure,	lb.	.33	@	.35
15/17 F.S.	lb.	.26	@	.30
Indian English	lb.	.11	@	.15
Oximony	lb.	.13¼	@	—
Para toner	lb.	.80	@	.90
Red oxide, reduced	lb.	.11	@	—
pure	lb.	.12	@	.14
Blue Ridge	lb.	.12	@	.14
Toluidine toner	lb.	1.80	@	2.10
Venetian red	lb.	.01½	@	.05
Vermillion, quicksilver, English	lb.	1.40	@	1.45
Whites				
Albalith	lb.	.05⅞	@	.06⅛
Lithopone, Akcolith	lb.	.05⅜	@	.06
Litnopone, Azolith	lb.	.05⅝	@	.06⅛
Zinc Oxide—American Process XX red	lb.	.07½	@	.07¾
Kadox, black label, kegs	lb.	.10⅝	@	.11¼
blue " " "		.09⅞	@	.10⅛
red " " "		.08⅝	@	.09⅛
American Azo: ZZZ (lead free)	lb.	.07¼	@	.07¾
ZZ (under 5% leaded)	lb.	.07	@	.07½
Zinc Oxide—French Process White seal	lb.	.12⅜	@	—
Green seal	lb.	.11⅛	@	—
Red seal	lb.	.10⅛	@	—
Yellows				
Chrome	lb.	.17½	@	.18
Ocher, French medium	lb.	.03¼	@	.03⅜
domestic	lb.	.01¾	@	.02½

COMPOUNDING MATERIALS

Aluminum Flake (f.o.b. plant)	ton	21.85	@	24.50
hydrate light	lb.	.16	@	.17
Ammonia carbonate	lb.	.10	@	.10½
Are-O-Sel	ton	8.00	@	11.00
Asbestine	ton	15.50	@	18.50
Barium carbonate	ton	54.00	@	55.00
Barium Dust	lb.	.05	@	.06
Barytes southern off-color,	ton	12.00	@	18.00
Western prime white	ton	23.00	@	—
imported	ton	27.00	@	34.00
Basofor	lb.	.04½	@	—
Blanc fixe dry f.o.b. works	lb.	.03¾	@	.04
Carrara filler	lb.	.01¾	@	.02
Catalpo (fact.)	ton	38.00	@	40.00
Chalk	lb.	.02½	@	.04½
Clay, China, domestic	ton	15.00	@	25.00
Aerfloted Suprex	ton	20.00	@	30.00
Dixie	ton	20.00	@	35.00
Blue Ridge, Dark	ton	9.00	@	—
" " Light	ton	12.00	@	—
Langford	ton	12.00	@	22.00
Mineral Flour, c. l. fob mine	ton	17.00	@	20.00
Seminole, c. l. fob mine	ton	16.00	@	—
Glues, extra white	lb.	.20	@	.29
medium white	lb.	.18	@	.24
common bone	lb.	.12	@	.14
Graphite flake, bbls.	lb.	.06½	@	.12
Magnesia, carbonate	lb.	.08	@	.09
Mica, powdered	ton	65.00	@	80.00
Rotten Stone (powdered)	lb.	.02½	@	.04½
Soapstone, powdered	ton	15.00	@	22.00
Starch, powdered	cwt.	3.81	@	—
Talc, domestic	ton	16.00	@	18.00
Terra Alba	cwt.	1.25	@	2.00
Tripoli, white	lb.	.02	@	.02¼
Whiting, commercial	cwt.	1.00	@	1.15
English cliffstone	cwt.	1.50	@	—
Quaker	ton	13.00	@	15.00
Superfine	ton	10.00	@	12.00
Sussex	ton	8.00	@	10.00
Wood pulp XXX	ton	35.00	@	—
" " X	ton	25.00	@	—

MINERAL RUBBER

Genasco (factory)	ton	50.00	@	52.00
Granulated M.R.	ton	33.00	@	—
Hydrocarbon, Hard	ton	29.00	@	—
Hydrocarbon, Soft	ton	29.00	@	—
320/340 M.P. hydrocarbon (c. l. factory)	ton	47.00	@	52.00
300/310 M.P. hydro-carbon (c. l. factory)	ton	42.00	@	47.00
Paradura	ton	70.00	@	72.50
Robertson, MR, solid	ton	35.00	@	75.00
M.R. (gran)	ton	42.00	@	80.00

SOFTENERS

Acids				
Cresylic, 97%	gal.	.65	@	.72
95%		.63	@	.70
Muriatic, 20%	cwt.	.80	@	.90
Nitric, 36 degrees	cwt.	4.75	@	5.00
Sulphuric, 60 degrees	ton	10.00	@	11.00
66 degrees	ton	14.00	@	15.00
Tartaric, crystals	lb.	.29	@	—
Alkalies				
Caustic soda, 76%	cwt.	3.20	@	—
Soda ash, 58% C.L.	cwt.	1.43	@	1.45½
Oils				
Castor, No. 3 bbls.	lb.	.12½	@	—
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	@	—
refined	lb.	.13	@	—
Cottonseed, crude		.10½	@	—
Glycerine, C.P. drums	lb.	.23½	@	.24
Linseed, Raw C.L. bbl.	lb.	.09¾	@	—
Liquid Rubber	lb.	.12	@	—
Moldrite	lb.	.05	@	.06
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.08½	@	.08¾
Niger	lb.	.08⅛	@	.08¼
Peanut, domestic crude	lb.	.12½	@	—
Petrolatum, white	lb.	.11⅛	@	.11⅜
amber	lb.	.03⅛	@	.04
dark amber	lb.	.03⅜	@	.03¾
Pine, steam distilled	lb.	.60	@	.65
Rapeseed, refined	gal.	.84	@	.90
blown	gal.	1.00	@	—
Rosin, first rectified	gal.	.60	@	.62
second rectified	gal.	.65	@	.67
Soya Bean, crude		.13¼	@	.13½
Synthecite	lb.	.06	@	—
Tar, commercial	gal.	.30	@	.32
Resins and Pitches				
Tar Retort	bbl.	16.00	@	17.00
kiln burned	bbl.	15.00	@	16.00
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.06	@	.06½
coal tar	gal.	.05½	@	.06
pine	bbl.	8.00	@	9.50
Rosin, grade K	bbl.	15.25	@	—
Solvents				
Alcohol denatured, No. 1 bbls.	gal.	.34	@	.47
Benzol, 90%	gal.	.24	@	.29
pure		.24	@	—
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	.05½	@	.06¼
tetrachloride	lb.	.06¼	@	.06½
Motor gasoline, steel bbls.	gal.	.19	@	—
Naptha, V. M.. & P.	gal.	.14¾	@	—
Turpentine, spirits	gal.	.99	@	1.00
wood	gal.	.90	@	.92
Waxes				
Beeswax	lb.	.62	@	.63
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.48	@	.49
Ceresin, white	lb.	.10	@	.11
Montan, crude	lb.	.06	@	.06½
Ozokerite, black	lb.	.24	@	.25
green	lb.	.26	@	.30
Paraffine White A.M.P.	lb.	.05⅛	@	.05¼
Yellow A.M.P.	lb.	.05¼	@	.05⅜

ANTI-OXIDANTS

VGB	lb.	.70	@	—

SUBSTITUTES

Black	lb.	.08½	@	.14
White	lb.	.10	@	.17
Brown	lb.	.10	@	.15
Brown factice	lb.	.10	@	.16
White factice	lb.	.10½	@	.17½

VULCANIZING INGREDIENTS

Black hyposulphite	lb.	.18	@	.20
Ethyl Chloride, Cyl.	lb.	.55	@	—
" " Drums	lb.	.45	@	—
Sulphur Chloride (drums)	lb.	.04	@	—
Sulphur flour Superfine, bags	cwt.	2.20	@	2.50
" bbls.	cwt.	2.60	@	2.90
100% pure, refined, bags	cwt.	2.35	@	2.90
bbls.	cwt.	2.90	@	3.15

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in

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Professor of Chemistry in Municipal University of Akron, Ohio.

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